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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Austria's Sad Victory Grows

Britain Wants Warless Change

Mexico Adopts Six-Year Plan

Mel Traylor Bespoke America

Ships From Air Aid Nantucket

Dogdom New Ruler Is a Queen

VIENNA sees the Socialists, after three days of grim warfare, surrender to Government forces. But away from the capital Socialists are fired upon and return the fire. Chancellor Dollfuss by radio offers pardon and bids Socialists give up a hopeless resistance and join in ushering in a better era for all. German newspapers scoff at this appeal. Czechoslovakia witnesses a five-minute strike to show sympathy with the Austrian workers. Newspapers in Rome and Budapest declare the ammunition used proves Czechoslovakia armed the Socialists. Italy posts 75,000 crack troops along the Austrian border ready for any emergency, perhaps not wanting the German boundary pushed down to meet its own. The Socialists, men, women, and children, show monumental courage in the fighting—They battle for what they believe means decent homes, education, culture and right to mean something in their country.

* * *

¶ Britain, watching the Austrian civil war, considers dictatorships being set up and sees vast changes just ahead. Party leaders agree that a break with the past is at hand and that the danger lies in its becoming cataclysmic. They attempt a remarkable thing. They seek to arouse a great body of British citizens who, foreseeing big changes, will insist that such come in wholly by Parliamentary means—The United States' recent course surely shows such wonders can be.

* * *

¶ Washington sees the air-mail investigation move with swiftness. Postmaster-General Farley wires Col. Charles A. Lindbergh that he will believe cancellation of contracts was no injustice when he knows all the facts. Mr. Farley publicly explains that "all the present domestic carriers secured contracts based on conspiracy or collusion." He charges the contracts were divided at a meeting sponsored by the former Postmaster-General. The Senate sentences William P. MacCracken Jr. and Col. L. H. Brittin to jail for 10 days for contempt in destroying evidence—The unmercenary army gets ready to do a good job in flying the mail.

* * *

¶ Mexico completes a Six-Year National Development Plan, rating halfway between Soviet Russia's methods and the Roosevelt "revolution." The new program fosters industrial independence, federal supervision of economic and social affairs, and coördination of Mexican enterprises. "Collective results" are aimed at. This envisages gradual turning back of vast estates to thousands of landless peons. Mexico expects to elect Gen. Lazaro Cardenas President—He is picked to boss Latin America's most notable new deal.

* * *

¶ Chicago mourns Melvin A. Traylor, financier, and holds him up as lesson to chancellories endeavoring to bring nations under sharp dictation. By his own earnestness and industry he amassed riches, which is unimportant. Significant is the fact that, born in a log cabin in the Kentucky woods, he won an education, used the education to guide hard work, rose to head a $900,000,000 bank, organized the World Bank, and was cordially discussed for the Presidency. Under dictatorships individual initiative dissolves—Individual initiative made Melvin Traylor and America.

* * *

¶ Secretary of State Hull and former Secretary Stimson commend the Monitor for coming to the aid of American diplomacy in rags. Who knows better than they what able foreign representatives on small pay suffer from devaluated currency? They know, too, what happens to diplomats who argue gravely in tatters—They are greeted by titters.

* * *

¶ Nantucket Island and the New England shore keenly appreciate the Coast Guard as it battles a grim winter in their behalf. Since Dec. 28 Coast Guard vessels and sturdy crews have fought their way in with supplies to many settlements whose harbors were frozen. The latest big freeze has left Nantucket fringed with ice seven feet thick. The Coast Guard has had to call in a new arm. Airplanes carry food to the 3500 islanders and then 1000 pounds of welcomed mail. Sea dwellers awake to a modern fact—When old ocean of brine fails, new ocean of the air may still come to their aid.

* * *

¶ American dogdom salutes a wire-haired fox terrier, Flornell Spicy Bit of Halleston, as reigning queen. This descendant of a long line of distinguished prize winners, varmint chasers and slipper chewers is given the supreme award at the Westminster Show in New York. Spicy Bit is a 15-pound English expatriate, brought to America three months ago, and new to bench show-offs. She downs pointer, greyhound, Pekingese, poodle and sheepdog champions. The race narrows into a hot contest between male and female, and—Well, sometimes not even the best man can win.

Hull and Stimson Join the Demands For Quick Relief of Foreign Service

Declare Inadequate Pay Imposes Hardships on Loyal Officials

Action Found Urgent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Highest past and present officials of American diplomacy today joined in demanding that the conditions being revealed in The Christian Science Monitor's series, "Diplomacy in Rags," be remedied by immediate action.

While Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and his predecessor, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, gave a nonpartisan character to the general demand by sounding similar notes of urgency, Capitol Hill stirred with promises of early action from members of House and Senate Foreign Relations committees.

By Cordell Hull

United States Secretary of State

There is no getting around the fact that something must be done and done quickly to relieve the dire financial stress in which members of our foreign service find themselves today. Appropriations for the Department of State and its foreign service, comprised of our diplomatic and consular representatives stationed throughout the world, were reduced from about $19,000,000 in 1932 to some $11,000,000 in 1934.

This, coupled with the fact that salaries of our men abroad have been reduced by some 40 per cent because of the appreciation of foreign exchange, that these salaries in addition have been subject to the 15 per cent cut in all government salaries, that the moderate rental allowances granted to foreign service officers have been reduced by 60 per cent, that post allowances formerly granted to men in countries where the cost of living was appreciably higher than in the United States, have been entirely eliminated, and that during the past two years no promotions have been permitted, presents a picture too obvious in its detrimental effect to require further argument.

These men, representing the United States in all foreign countries, from Finland to Siam, from Ethiopia to Chile, are the "shock troops" of our peace army, bearing the brunt of the efforts we are making toward peaceful solution of our problems abroad. We cannot—must not—permit the unbelievable personal distress into which they have been thrown because of the shrinkage in their official incomes. This is an important and urgent matter of emergency which must be speedily adjusted.

By Henry L. Stimson

Former United States Secretary of State

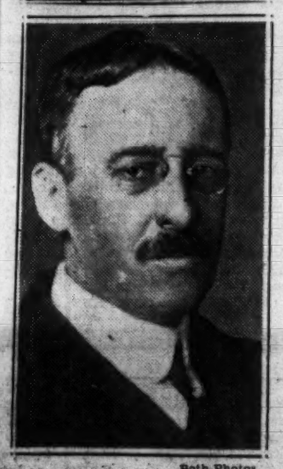
I am very happy that The Christian Science Monitor is bringing to the notice of the public the desperate situation which confronts the faithful officials of our foreign service.

Upon the shoulders of these men and women rests the duty of representing this country in its contact with the other nations of the world. No more loyal and devoted body of Americans serve their country in any capacity.

At present, owing to the depreciation of American exchange abroad and the economy cuts in their pay, these men and women are performing their duty at an unbearable cost.

Their pay is restricted at present in some cases to an amount insufficient for proper food, let alone the expenses adequate for their important work.

I have had occasion to come into contact with the foreign service, not only in Washington, but in many parts of the world. I know their spirit of duty and the importance to us at home of their service. It is unthinkable that their country will permit the present situation to continue.



Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Top—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Bottom—Henry L. Stimson, Former Secretary of State.

Monitor Disclosure of Diplomacy in Rags Stirs Washington

One Tells Who Knows

Long conscious that the American Foreign Service was underpaid, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR commissioned Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt to investigate the status and needs of this service.

Since the series was planned, measures to correct conditions have been placed before Congress by the State Department.

This is the second of nine articles.

By Nicholas Roosevelt

Former United States Minister to Hungary

The question often is asked—How much does our country pay a man to be an ambassador at an important foreign post?

The answer is that the man pays for the privilege—and usually pays through the nose. The Government gives him a salary, it is true, but this as a rule amounts to only about a half or a third of the ambassador's cost of living. The salary is $17,500 a year, but many ambassadors have had to spend as much as $50,000 a year for the cost of representing their country abroad.

The expense varies in different countries and according to the taste of the individual. Speaking generally, however, it may be said that no one except a man with a substantial independent income can afford the luxury of being an ambassador of the United States.

Take, for example, a typical embassy—Rome. The American ambassadors who have represented us in that city during the last decade have lived in quarters far more modest than those of the British and French Governments.

France, for example, owns as its embassy the Palazzo Farnese, which is one of the most beautiful Renaissance palaces in Rome. It has adequate rooms for large official entertainments and provides a fitting setting for the official representatives of France.

The British embassy in the Via Vente Settembre, one of Rome's most important streets, is a great house, owned by the British Government and therefore rent-free to the ambassador, with 12 acres of beautiful gardens, all kept up to top notch by the Government.

In comparison with these splendid houses, our ambassadors have rented—at their own private expense—one floor in the Palazzo Rospigliosi. The apartment is well adapted for an embassy of a small country. It cost our last two representatives who lived there about $10,000 a year in rent. The operating expenses—including heat, light and service—were nearly $16,000 a year, meaning that the total cost to the ambassador, whose salary was $17,500, amounted, for the items of rent, heat, light and service alone, to about $25,000 a year.

In 1932 the Government granted

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Amnesty Wins 2000 Austrians To Quit Fight

Dollfuss Begs Socialists to Abandon Their Futile Effort

Capital Again Calm

Italy Denies Moving 75,000 to Border Has Any Significance

The Socialist resistance collapsed in Vienna today. The last stronghold on the outskirts of the capital surrendered. But, according to unconfirmed reports, the Government was still faced with difficulty in the provinces.

Italy—denying the rebellion was the cause of its action—moved 75,000 troops north toward the Austrian border.

Czechoslovakia experienced a five-minute strike of its workers in sympathy with the Austrian Socialists.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Feb. 15—Two thousand Socialists on the outskirts of this city surrendered today, following the offer of Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, the Chancellor, to pardon the Insurrectionists, except the ringleaders, who would immediately cease illegal activity.

But while the rebellion collapsed in the capital, the Socialists continued to fight in the provinces.

Speaking over the radio late last night after the three most exhausting and harrowing days of his career, Chancellor Dollfuss warned the Socialists that all further resistance on their part was utterly hopeless and destined only to cause futile suffering. He called on them to change their course of action, and declared that all who desisted from further fighting and by noon of the following day reported to the police could count on being forgiven.

He slowly repeated this offer twice. He gave the impression of hoping his words would be interpreted by workers as an honorable chance to lay down arms and by scores of thousands of Vienna householders, distraught by the dangers and sorrows of the preceding three days, as an invitation to the Austrian nation to begin a new period of history with less hatred and antagonism among classes.

Workers have put up resistance that will always remain classical in history. To Vienna workers, Socialism meant decent homes, education for their children, a little leisure, some culture, and, above all, consciousness that they were an important part of society, that they collectively owned and controlled something and were a political force.

To show their devotion to these ideals, boys, stalwart men, grandfathers, along with sisters, wives and daughters defied cannon bullets and fire for three days and nights, though attacked by overwhelming forces, though hungry, weary and without hope of success. Their bravery inspired the admiration even of their enemies.

At present it appears that Chancellor Dollfuss is determined to follow a course of reconciliation and pacification with the minimum amount of punishment.

Army Holds Air Mail Rehearsal

Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Preparing for Action After Feb. 19

Sack Being Placed Aboard Army Air Corps Plane at Chicago As Final Preparations Are Made for New Work. Inset—Brig.-Gen. Oscar Westover, Assistant Chief of Air Corps Mail Operations With Headquarters at Washington.

Air Lines Prepare To Fight Farley's Charges of Fraud

MacCracken and Brittin Sentenced to Serve 10 Days in Jail

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—The blunt charge that a dozen air-mail companies in 1930 conspired among themselves, and then with former officials of the Post Office Department for the distribution of the country's air-mail subsidies, was offered here by Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, as the reason for completely redrawing the nation's air-mail map.

Mr. Farley charged that conspiracy or connivance cost the public $46,800,000 in four years, eliminated competitive bidding, and forced smaller companies to the wall. On the heels of his formal statement, certain aviation corporations concerned prepared to fight back at his charges in court tests.

A court appeal in another aspect of the same case loomed today as Mr. William P. MacCracken Jr., after being sentenced by the Senate to serve 10 days in jail for contempt, prepared to appeal. Col. L. H. Brittin, vice-president of Northwest Airways, given similar penalty, decided to start serving the sentence, beginning today.

Record of Events

The record of fast-moving events in the air-mail situation follows:

Mr. Farley, giving the Administration's first formal explanation of air-mail contract cancellation, said such contracts were based "on conspiracy or collusion."

The Senate, voting 56 to 26 on party lines, sentenced Mr. MacCracken to 10 days in jail for con-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Tammany Defeats LaGuardia's Bill For City Economy

But Mayor and Governor Still Hope to Win Out at Albany

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in Albany and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia in New York City and the Republican and Fusion forces supporting them in connection with legislation for New York City, now before the Legislature, today, are studying the situation to determine on their next move in support of the LaGuardia Emergency Economy Bill, following its defeat for the second time in the Assembly late yesterday.

The vote on the bill was along strictly party lines, all Republicans present voting aye, the Democrats led by the Tammany bloc, offering an almost solid front against it in the vote of 85 to 57. To pass it by the required two-thirds, 100 votes are necessary.

On the first test last week the bill mustered 81 affirmative votes.

Hope for the ultimate passage of the bill was not lost today in spite of the recalcitrancy of the Democrats, since in its amended form it meets the chief objection of the opposition in safeguards suggested by the Governor that insure Civil Service and pension rights, limits and duration of the proposed furlough and recognizes education as a continuing state function. The Fusion Mayor acquiesced in these amendments rather than risk defeat of the measure, with the possible consequences of payless pay days and impaired city credit.

Hits Lehman and Farley

The Democratic negative is a defiance first of this policy of conciliation and of the combined indorsement of the bill by Governor Lehman and Postmaster - General James A. Farley.

With Mr. George McAneny, Comptroller of the last Tammany Mayoralty, now confirming the city deficit figures of the present Administration, after previously declaring them overstated, the oppo-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

State Relines Its Forces In War on Crime

Massachusetts Activity in Last 24 Hours Shows New Determination

Governor Ely Aroused

Clemency Denied to Three Murderers—New Police Plan Developing

Unremitting determination to stamp out crime has been manifested in many ways at the State House during the last 24 hours.

Outstanding was the grim decision of Governor Ely that clemency cannot be granted Herman Snyder, John A. Donnellon and Henry C. Bull, convicted murderers, and that they must go to the electric chair next week.

That the decision was affected in part by the aroused temper of the public against the criminal and the increased boldness of the criminal against the public was evident in this statement issued by the Governor with his decision:

"These men are all condemned to die during the week of Feb. 19," the Governor said. "If there is any force in the example of capital punishment as a deterrent to crime, it will be adequately set forth on that date."

New Unification Plan

Before the Governor cloistered himself in his chamber to promulgate his decree, he met with Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety, to formulate a new plan for the unification of state police.

The plan would expand the State Department of Public Safety by adding four associate commissioners, three of whom would become chiefs of police, presiding over a western, middle and eastern jurisdiction. Local police chiefs would be subject to civil service, standardized police training and freedom from pernicious political influence through life tenure of office.

While all police would be correlated through the state commissioners, local departments would sacrifice no autonomy over local matters, they would pay their own way, except for state grants for uniform equipment, but they would be converted into a state-wide organization. The fourth commissioner would be in charge of state inspectors, Sunday censorship, and the like.

Capital Penalty Upheld

Still another indication of the fact that the present weight of legislative opinion seems to be on the side of severity is the alacrity with which the committee on the judiciary adversely reported three bills calling for modification of the capital penalty. While they were read out of committee by the Senate yesterday, their fate at this session appears to be foreshadowed. It is well known that the Governor is not sympathetic toward the death penalty, and his request that people note the deterrent effect of the penalty when exacted next week may issue from his conviction that it has no deterrent value.

Finally, as further evidence that Massachusetts is perfecting its offensive against crime, Mr. Raymond J. Kenney, director of the division of fisheries and game, offered the game warden force of the State—50 strong—to Brigadier-General Needham to be used in his intensive drive on crime.

Help that the wardens can render the police was demonstrated vividly last week after the holdup in Needham when state wardens joined with the police in guarding little-known roads and aided in recovering the ruins of the bandits' car. The annals of wardens contains records of successful man hunts, when wardens have entered the forests and brought them out alive.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Councilmen Get a Meal

Volunteers for public municipal service supped fish chowder and ate meat cakes with the Volunteers of America yesterday when the great charitable organization entertained the members of the Boston City Council.

About one-half of that august body—august in two ways, mind you—dignified and pretty hot at times—sat around the table of the Volunteers Hospice-Cafeteria at 25 Brattle Street.

Asa Minard, secretary of the Canadian Club of Boston and one of the directors of the Volunteers of America, told the members of the City Council just what this big charity, which is not listed among the select 110 for which the great public drive for funds is now on, has been doing here.

* * *

John F. Dowd, president of the Boston City Council, as was but natural, made the reply to Mr. Minard's address of welcome. Col. Walter Duncan could not be present at the luncheon which consisted of just the same grub that any down-and-outer without a sou in his pockets could get there.

President Dowd, who was one time secretary to James M. Curley one of those times when Curley was mayor, told of the interest the Council had in the work being done by the Volunteers and how much the former mayor had done for it.

Mr. Dowd promised to interest Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield in this good cause.

* * *

What we ate, reporters and councilmen, would cost according to the list on the bill of fare for the day anywhere from 12 cents to 17 or 18. It was bang-up good stuff at that. It was well cooked. We saw the storerooms and the kitchen which one dim and distant day beyond recall had been used for the same purpose by the famous Boston Restaurant, which operated at 25 Brattle Street.

* * *

Real Sob Stuff

Mrs. Nellie M. Duncan, wife of the chief Boston Volunteer, told of the unostentatious work they were doing there. Some of her stories of hunger and woe would have brought tears to other eyes than those of city councilmen and reporters. A kind of lump did rise in the throat at one incident.

* * *

More than 800,000 meals served in that Brattle Street establishment and more than 40,000 days of work given in the last 14 months as well as $50,000 paid out to men and women as wages is a record to be proud of. Col. and Mrs. Duncan, as well as Mr. Minard and City Councilman Robert Gardiner Wilson, who is also a director of the Volunteers, are mighty happy when they tell you of what is being done down there for that love that passeth all understanding.

They have a Forum room there, too, where the flotsam of this world's human flood find really good entertainment of a bitter evening and warmth that many of them find a wonderful luxury.

. . . This is hard stuff to stop writing about, once you get started and steamed up to the good that is being so quietly done there.

* * *

He'll Think It Over

Well, they don't stampede Mayor Mansfield to any extent, do they? He didn't fall off his chair when a select committee from the Boston Bar Association urged upon him yesterday that he approve plans for a brand new Suffolk County Court House that would not cost more than $5,000,000.

No Siree!

* * *

Just think how stolid, phlegmatic or sensible this mayor must be when he told that committee which actually consisted of Messrs. Herbert Parker, Henry Wyman and Richard H. Wiswall that he would "take the matter under advisement"!

* * *

Mayor Mansfield has again shown that he is a shopper when he goes out for men to fill departments of bureau management at City Hall. He placed Samuel W. Warren of Adams Street, Dorchester, as the head of the Municipal Employment Bureau because he had had 25 years' experience in running a private employment agency.

R. J.

Prince George Promoted

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The promotion of Prince George, youngest son of King George and Queen Mary, to the rank of Commander in the Royal Navy was announced last night by the Admiralty. The Prince, who is now on a tour of South Africa, had been a Lieutenant for eight years.

New Jobs Looming For CWA Workers In Massachusetts

PWA Projects, the Mills and Farms Awaiting the 130,000 Persons

From one job to another!

So were Massachusetts recovery officials inclined today to review the situation resulting from orders for gradual demobilization of CWA workers.

From digging CWA ditches the 130,000 or so employed under this program in Massachusetts, it is pointed out, will turn to building PWA bridges, to manning looms in textile factories, and to guiding plows on farms.

Public works projects, industry in general, and agriculture, according to Mr. P. A. O'Connell, director of the State Emergency Council, will soon absorb those losing their CWA jobs.

Although the local CWA headquarters have had no official instructions from Washington, the plan outlined there, following passage of the $950,000,000 relief appropriation measure yesterday, calls for the release of 10 per cent of the force each week until May 1. This would mean that approximately 13,000 persons would be let into other fields each week in this State.

With the original appropriation of $400,000,000 used up in about 11 weeks, it is expected, however, that the $350,000,000 allotted to the CWA under the new appropriations will allow some leeway beyond the May 1 deadline. Massachusetts probably will get about $25,000,000 of this money.

Meanwhile, indications of a speeding up of the business revival in Massachusetts are found in reports from various sources. Industry, chiefly through operation of the NRA, Mr. O'Connell says, has taken on about 1,800,000 more wage earners in the nation in the past few months. In Massachusetts, in textile mills in particular, the State Department of Labor and Industries reports, more jobs are being created daily.

Berlin Press Angry At Dollfuss' Slaps Directed at Reich

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 15—"The height of mendacity and meanness" is the description applied by the press here to the Dollfuss proclamation to Austrian workers.

Indignation is specially directed at the section in which it is written "workers of Austria—remember your brothers murdered and assassinated in the Third Reich. Remember the destruction of all social rights and all benefits to

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Schools Asked to Provide More Spiritual Instruction

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 15—Public school teachers could go much further than they now do in leading children "to a consciousness of God" without in the least violating the fundamental of separation of church and state, declared Dr. Hugh S. Magill, secretary of the International Council of Religious Education, during its convention here yesterday.

Many teachers, although church people themselves, go so far as to exclude even the most natural references to religion and by doing so are actually teaching irreligion, Dr. Magill believes. He himself, as a former field secretary of the National Education Association and 25 years a public school educator in Illinois, is convinced that they are kept from doing what they might well do in character education, by fears which their own leaders do not have.

The N. E. A. in one of its recent year books indicated that a complete education must lead to an awareness of good, Dr. Magill said in discussing the problem of religious education about which many public school people are becoming increasingly concerned. As he and many other educators interpret the rule of separation of church and state, it means that no sectarian doctrine may be taught, but does not signify that the Supreme Being shall not be spoken of, nor that the Bible may not be read in public schools.

In actual practice, Dr. Magill said he had found that a teacher might bring out many religious ideas in a public school classroom, without meeting the slightest opposition from any part of the community. He himself had taught in many types of public schools in this State and had been superintendent of a city system, and had never hesitated to read the Bible to his classes or mention religion whenever it seemed appropriate to do so. And although this State has more legal guarantees for separation of church and state than most others, he said he never had anything but support from parents and others interested.

Turning again to an N. E. A. report, he said that this organization had declared that the great object of education is to lead the child to a consciousness of God, without which all else seems trival.

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Things Present

What a grim thing it is that private firms thrive on bloodshed. Perhaps the nationalization of the arms industry would remove the profit motive from war. Read "To Take the Profit Out of Bloodshed" on the Editorial page.

Movie fans, attention! See Mickey Mouse in the making, on the Young Folks' page.

Your Russian friend who is studying English should welcome the opportunity of comparing the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the promised International Dinner for Washington's Birthday, on Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page. Look also for Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Lifting Quincy Bridge Just Grand Larceny —But Tide Did It!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 15—"Stolen, one bridge! Weight 155 tons."

Right before the eyes of hundreds of onlookers, the 155-ton draw of the old Fore River Bridge was carried off. No search party, armed with warrants, is on the trail of the "thieves." They are known to be state engineers. And the draw itself rests 150 yards upstream.

Here's how it happened: A new bridge is being built over Fore River. The Massachusetts Legislature authorized the erection of a temporary structure to be used while the new one is being built on the site of the old. So along came state engineers. Armed with facts and figures, they harnessed the powers of the tide to two scows, lifted the draw off the old bridge, floated it 150 yards upstream and deposited it at the site of the temporary bridge.

Here's the crime: The state engineers forgot or neglected to obtain "permission" from the Bridge Commission to lug off the 155-ton draw.

So, says Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy, the draw was practically stolen.

Not that the Commission would like the draw returned. They would just like to be relieved of responsibilities for what goes on during the erection of the new structure.

Therefore, the Commission has petitioned the Massachusetts General Court to be relieved of these responsibilities.

Publishing House Enriched By Artistic Contributions Of England, Italy and Germany

Oak Paneling, Travertine Marble and Mosaics Placed in Main Lobby—Advertising Section Occupies New Quarters—Dial Telephones Installed

The new Christian Science Publishing House in Boston has moved one step nearer its finish mark with the practical completion of the new quarters for the classified and display section of the Monitor Advertising Department.

This office is located to the right of the lobby near the main entrances and is separated from this lobby by ornate bronze grilles. The ceiling is plastered and paneled with English oak beams, while the columns and dadoes are of Italian rose travertine. The floor is covered with Stedman rubber matting similar to that used in other offices throughout the building.

The Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society are now holding their meetings in the recently completed board room on the eighth floor of section A. The Monitor Editorial Board room also has been completed, and is used for meetings of that board. This room adjoins the Monitor News Room on the second floor of section B.

Setting Bronze Doors

In the main lobby, workmen are setting the inside bronze main entrance doors and the ornate bronze lunettes above them. About 75 per cent of the mosaic has been set in the ceiling. This mosaic is prepared in Germany and is composed of small cubes of different colored glass about one-half inch square and silvered on one side. Before being shipped from Germany, these small mosaics are pasted upside down on large sheets of heavy paper, according to the design. These sheets are cut to fit the sections of the ceiling where the mosaic is to be placed.

The ceiling is prepared with a coating of soft cement, a portion of which also is spread over the back of the mosaics. The entire sheet is then set into place on the ceiling and wet thoroughly on the back with water. By the time the cement has set sufficiently to hold the mosaics in place, the paper may be peeled off, leaving the design intact. The spaces between the mosaics are then filled in with cement tinted with blue.

About 90 per cent of the Italian marble walls and columns have been set in place in the lobby while the placing of the English oak paneling on the ceiling is about one-third completed.

Dial Telephones at Work

The new semi-mechanical telephone system is now in full operation throughout the building. Employees may dial not only their outside calls but those within the building as well. A house telephone directory has been issued. All house numbers are of three digits only, which may be dialed as soon as the party lifts the receiver from the phone and hears the dial tone.

To call outside the building, the party first dials number 9. This then gives the outside dial tone and he then proceeds to dial the desired outside number as usual.

Lines which, in the judgment of the local operator, should not reach the central office directly, can be restricted and the party calling requested to dial the switchboard attendant when outside calls are to be made. The apparatus is so arranged that attempts to reach the central office on such restricted lines will only result in the party receiving the busy signal.

At present, calls to the Administration Offices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, temporarily located in the Hotel Hemenway, must be made through the local switchboard attendant who is reached by dialing zero. But upon completion of the Administration Building, which formerly housed the offices of the Publishing Society and which will house the Administration Offices, nearly all telephones will be operated from the private branch exchange in the new Publishing House so that calls between the Administration Offices or to the Publishing House may be dialed. All toll calls as well as those of the outside Boston eight-mile message rate area are completed by the switchboard attendant. All incoming calls to members of the staff are completed manually by the attendants at the switchboard.

Former Building Renovated

Across the street from the new building, the reconstruction of the Administration Building is well under way. A few offices are already in their permanent quarters. Others are practically completed on the second floor and it is hoped that some of them will be ready for occupancy by the middle or latter part of March. The building, however, will not be completely renovated for some time after that.

Practically throughout the building it has been necessary to remove former partitions and completely alter the layout. In making some of these alterations, it has been necessary to insert large structural steel beams and girders from which ceilings could be suspended in order to remove obstructing steel columns.

Workmen are now wrecking the building at 56 Norway Street, across from the main entrance to the new Publishing House. This building was formerly occupied by some of the offices of the Publishing Society but is no longer required. When the space is cleared, it will be planted with tall poplars in order that the view between the alley in the rear of the Administration Building and the Norway Street entrance to the Woolworth Store may be improved.

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Grooming Him for the Congressional Elections

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Violation of Laws In Elections Sends 12 Men to Prison

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 15 (AP)—Twelve persons pleaded guilty yesterday in superior court to charges arising out of irregularities at the November city election.

At the same time, Mr. Hugh M. Alcorn, state's attorney, served notice that he was "not through yet" with his investigation into the election day activities which last week resulted in the conviction of several others, including Rocco Pallotti, former city alderman.

Joseph Santoro and Philip Delucco were each sentenced to state's prison for one to two years after pleading guilty before Judge Edwin C. Dickenson to charges of conspiracy to vote illegally. The state contended they were in charge of a Democratic headquarters from which repeaters were sent out to vote.

Ten others, among them Roy K. Garnette of Bath, Me., pleaded guilty to attempting to vote under assumed names, were each sentenced to jail for one year and fined $500. With the exception of Garnette, all were Hartford residents.

Air Lines Prepared to Fight Farley's Charges of Fraud

(Continued from Page 1)

tempt, and Colonel Brittin to the same term, 60 to 21.

The Post Office Department contested jurisdiction of the New York court injunction granted Transcontinental and Western Air Inc., seeking to halt annulment of its contract.

The air corps rushed preparations to take over mail routes Monday, extending proposed operations to include about half of existing lines.

Mr. Farley wrote Col. Charles A. Lindbergh the latter would feel no injustice was being done air companies if he knew "all the facts."

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D.) of Wyoming, former Assistant Postmaster-General announced he would offer legislation permitting holders of annulled air contracts to bid on the new contracts when advertised, to overcome the present five-year penalty clause in the law.

Mr. Farley's stark charge of a scandal in distributing air-mail contracts under the hand of Mr. Walter F. Brown, former postmaster-general, was the subject dominating all others in political and aviation circles here today. On all hands it was agreed that the Government had made a strong case for its suspension of contracts, but voices were not lacking nevertheless to deny the implications of Mr. Farley's assertions.

In brief, Mr. Farley charges that Mr. Brown and his aides by high-handed, if not absolutely illegal actions, secured a distribution of valuable mail subsidies by bringing the big air companies to Washington, talking over the situation with them, and then allocating the air to them practically without competitive bidding, while brusquely slamming the door in the face of smaller companies which asked to bid.

Mr. Farley further charges that some of the big companies entered previous agreements among themselves by which they prepared plans for dividing up the air-mail map, and that these were presented to Mr. Brown, and accepted by him. Mr. MacCracken, former assistant secretary of commerce and attorney for the air-mail companies, acted as chairman at these Washington meetings, held in May and June, 1930.

Furthermore, Mr. Farley charges that Mr. W. Irving Glover, assistant postmaster-general, on Nov. 6, 1929, extended five contracts expiring in November, 1929, for an additional six months by an "illegal" exercise of power.

Mr. Farley's explanation was prepared in the form of a letter to Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama, and follows by approximately a week the wholesale cancellation of the mail contracts which precipitated criticism from many quarters.

Sentence passed on MacCracken and Brittin came after many hours of Senate debate behind closed doors. The sentence was adjudged unusually slight, and in Mr. MacCracken's case now goes to court as a test of the Senate's power to punish. Colonel Brittin decided to serve his sentence and "have it over with." The other two defendants in contempt actions, Mr. Harris M. Hanshue, president of Western Air Express, and his assistant, Gilbert Givvin, were acquitted.

Chief significance in the votes was the clear-cut party lines followed The Democrats voted solidly for conviction of MacCracken and Brittin, joined by the Progressive Republicans. Regular Republicans voted solidly for acquittal. Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, a constitution authority, was the chief exception among Progressives, and voted for acquittal, apparently arguing the Senate had no power to punish for contempt, after the contempt was purged.

Mr. Farley Said

Excerpts from Mr. Farley's statement follow:

I am convinced that before any of the air-mail contracts were awarded those interested held meetings for the purpose of dividing territory and contracts among themselves. Indeed, certain air-transport operators who had not been invited to attend were refused admission when they attempted to gain entrance. These conferences held during May and June of 1930. . . .

These meetings resulted in a division of all air-mail contracts of the United States and the practical elimination of competitive bidding. . . .

There has been paid to air-mail carriers for the fiscal years 1930, 1931, 1932 and up to Dec. 31, 1933, more than $78,000,000. The air-mail carriers collectively have been given contracts upon the basis of more than twice as much space as was actually needed or used. . . .

If payment had been made for the service actually rendered, the cost would have been about 40 per cent of the above amount. The excess payments during this period aggregate, therefore, the sum of about $46,800,000.

Emergency Legislation

With the Administration definitely determined that the army shall carry the mail beginning on Monday, every effort was made today to rush emergency enabling legislation through Congress.

Mr. Harlee Branch, Assistant Postmaster-General, urged immediate action of the House committee on postal affairs on the Brunner bill to authorize the Post Office Department to make funds available to the army air corps. The committee was obviously inclined to postpone action on this matter in the hope of first reporting out permanent air-mail legislation, but Mr. Branch finally persuaded them to put the emergency first.

He explained that the army at present has no funds with which to undertake the air-mail service.

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A Memorable Signature of

*John Hancock**

On February 11, 1784, Governor John Hancock signed a bill passed by the General Court of Massachusetts granting a charter for the Massachusetts Bank. A bank had been established in Boston as early as 1689, and others during the century following. Yet the Massachusetts Bank was destined to be the sole survivor of this historic group.

A glance at its early rules for the conduct of business may explain its extraordinary vigor. The maximum loan to any individual was $3000. Renewal of notes was strictly forbidden. The names of those failing to meet their notes promptly were posted in a conspicuous place in the bank. Stern measures, perhaps, but consonant with its established principles of being "a well regulated Bank . . . useful to Society . . . promoting punctuality in the Performance of Contracts . . . furnishing a Safe Deposit for Cash . . . proving beneficial to the Public in general."

On this rugged foundation was built a bank which today, as The First National Bank of Boston, is in its 150th Anniversary year. Through its head office and 26 branches every service of modern banking is brought within convenient reach of the entire community.

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150th Anniversary
1784 ★ 1934

★ * Signature reproduced from the original charter of the Massachusetts Bank, on file in the archives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. ★

Federal Program in South Is Setting World Example On Farm-Factory Projects

Tennessee Valley Development Embodies Idea of Subsistence Farms in Town of Norris—Kinsport and Alcoa, Models

Part-Farm-Part-Factory Series
Tenth of 12 Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Down among the hills of the Tennessee Valley the Federal Government is setting an example to the world on the part-farm-part-factory manner of making a living, designed to assure not only a balanced family financial budget but likewise a balanced budget of work and leisure.

The Government, through the Tennessee Valley Authority which was established by Congress at the special request of President Roosevelt, is constructing the Norris Dam near Knoxville and the Joe Wheeler Dam near Muscle Shoals. Native labor, which alternates in farm and construction work, is being used.

These hydroelectric projects are part of the Government's vast plan for selling cheap electricity and bringing about an "electrified America."

Many of the workers already live on farms near the Norris and Joe Wheeler Dams. They work part-time on their farms and the other time on the dams. Others will live in the town of Norris, Tenn., which the Tennessee Valley Authority is building, and there will be able to carry on the idea of coördinating agriculture and where it is planned to develop several farm demonstrations which will serve as centers of training.

Development at Norris

The first project to get actively under way at Norris is the poultry plant which has been designed to demonstrate the operation of a small poultry enterprise as a rural occupation.

Another agricultural enterprise will be the farm garden. It, too, will be used as a center of demonstration, training and service. Some 30 to 50 acres will be given over to garden cultivation, where a small part of the food consumption needs of the community will be met. A central food market will be provided where garden produce may be stored, graded and prepared for market.

A third demonstration will center around the operation of a general farm and dairy. About 300 acres are being set aside for training in many phases of farm operation.

A part of the agricultural training will consist of instruction and practice in the trades which are needed to supplement usual farm activities. Training in the trades will be carried on in four main trade shops. Besides regular service work, the trades shops will help in the general TVA program of developing appropriate industries for the town.

Shortening of the working week to 33 hours will give employment not only to more workmen than otherwise would be needed, but also will provide time for employees to take advantage of the opportunities for training.

Subsistence farm plots, averaging about four acres each, will be located within easy access to all dwellers in Norris, who desire to carry on small-scale farming in connection with their other work. Then, too, the lots at each home will be about one-third acre in size, providing plenty of space for gardening.

First Unit Now Building

The first unit of 250 houses where the industry-agriculture workers will live is under construction at a woodland spot down among the mountains of east Tennessee. These homes will have bath, screened porches, laundry, attic space, electric range, refrigerator, water heater, and electric house-heating units. The Government will not sell any of the houses, but will rent them for less than $20 a month up to $45. Tenants will be entitled to the free use of the farm plots surrounding the town. Occupancy will be allotted on the basis of individual requirements. Priority will be given to those employees whose work justifies or requires residence in Norris.

"The Tennessee Valley Authority will undertake to secure a balance between agriculture and industry by promoting the small-scale endeavor to balance 'foreign' trade by developing industries peculiar to the region," says Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman. "Some of these will be large-scale mass production projects based on the presence of mineral resources and cheap power. Others should be in the nature of fine production, as fine textiles, fine furniture or scientific instruments, which can be produced in small communities by intelligent craftsmanship and organization."

For many years, Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan, president of the University of Tennessee in Knoxville and one of the three members of the TVA board of directors, has sought to balance agricultural and industrial life in this region. He has encouraged it, with good results, among the hills of east Tennessee.

Plan Has Proved Its Merit

Even before there was any thought of the TVA and President Roosevelt's first great experiment toward balanced agriculture and industry, the plan was being successfully used in Kingsport and Alcoa, Tenn.

Kingsport, an experiment in decentralized industrial diffusion with agriculture and proved over a period of 17 years, is pointed to as one of the most successful undertakings of its kind in the United States and particularly in the South.

Unlike the majority of cities which have developed through the accumulated growth of years, both Kingsport and Alcoa were planned from the time the excavation was made for the first building. Farms have become an auxiliary to the industrial expansion.

When industrial activity is at its peak thousands are employed in the factories and mills, but in the dull season workers return to farms they own or help operate, with the result that throughout the year the people of the surrounding section are employed, either in the city or on their farms. That has kept the unemployment problem at a minimum.

Small Farms in Vicinity

In the rural sections surrounding Kingsport and Alcoa there are numerous small farms. It has been found through investigation that in most instances at least one member of the family living on the small farms near Kingsport and Alcoa is employed in one of the industries of those towns. The other members of the family remain at home to keep the farm productive.

During the depression, Kingsport and Alcoa were probably less affected than most other cities of their size. Industrial activity was curtailed, but the unemployment problem did not grow excessively. The back-to-the-farm slogan had been practiced.

In a recent memorandum concerning Kingsport, Mr. J. Fred Johnson, a leader at that industrial town, wrote:

"We desire to emphasize our appreciation for the leadership, industry and vision of Dr. Morgan and his faculty in guiding and encouraging the development of Kingsport.

"An important phase of the development of Kingsport, whether the development is considered important or unimportant, has been the thought expressed by Dr. Morgan that the country can only be successful and happy with everybody successful and happy through diversified industry and by creating a market for farmers in feeding workers engaged in the industries."

Big Companies Expand

Tennessee Eastman Corporation, subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Corporation, Rochester, N. Y., has gradually expanded in Kingsport, continuing its building of plants even throughout the depression. That industry owns more than 30,000 acres.

In Alcoa, Tenn., are the plants of the Aluminum Company of America and the United States Aluminum Company. Alcoa is 14 miles south of Knoxville and, like Kingsport, is in the center of a fertile agricultural section.

Mr. V. J. Hultquist, city manager of Alcoa, has gone a step further than Kingsport in the plan of part-farm and part-factory work for subsistence. While many of the workers live out on surrounding farms and have jobs in the plants, most of them live in the town of Alcoa itself. Farm and garden plots have been set aside over the town, providing as much land as any employee wants.

In that way, farming or gardening is made convenient to the workers. Both their farm land and the factories are right at hand. They can walk to work in the great industrial plants and they can walk home to cultivate their crops.

Each employee is allowed as much land as he is able to look after. An experienced agricultural supervisor is provided and meetings are often held at which specialists from the University of Tennessee give helpful talks.

A record is carefully kept of the gardening or farm work of each employee who is allotted ground. It shows what he is growing, whether or not he is giving it proper attention, and gives an indication of whether the worker is industrious or shiftless. A lazy man is frowned on by the Aluminum Company chiefs and need not expect any favors. Anything possible is done for a worker who wants to succeed.

"We believe this work-farm idea makes better citizens," commented Mr. Hultquist, while taking the Monitor correspondent over Alcoa and pointing out the gardening and farm plots, some of them stretching out almost as far as the eye can see. "Farming, too, gives an industrial worker a knowledge, which will be of help to him when work is slack. He will know how to go about raising crops and will be able to raise food for his family."

Water and Men Work Together to Empower the South Anew

Upper Left: © Drawn by Rudolph J. Shutting, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1933. Left Center: The Christian Science Monitor. Lower Center: By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor. Upper Right: Keystone. Right Center: H. Armstrong Roberts.

Tennessee Valley Development Leads Way

Upper Left—Proposed Cove Creek Dam on Clinch River, Tennessee. Upper Right—Workers' Houses of The Proximity Company Near Greensboro, North Carolina. Left Center—Plant of the Eastman Company at Kingsport, Tenn., and a Part of the Model Industrial City Itself. Right Center—Getting Acquainted With the Right End of a Mule. Below—Map Showing the Area Affected by the Tennessee Valley Project.

Roosevelt Favors Frank Discussions To Aid Citizenship

Thus, He Says, Can Solution of Political Problems Best Be Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Feb. 15—President Roosevelt, in a letter to the Institute of Citizenship now holding its seventh annual session at Emory University here, said that a solution to the problems which changes in our political, social and economic life bring about from year to year can be found by college graduates and others by "free and open discussion" at institutes such as this one, and expressed the wish that "more institutes similar to yours will be organized throughout the land." The letter was addressed to Dr. Cullen G. Gosnell, director of the institute.

"In considering our problems," wrote the President, "the purposes or goals of our democracy should be kept constantly in mind. These purposes are very clearly stated in the preamble of the Constitution of the United States, and they are just as good goals today as they were when 'we, the people,' wrote them into the preamble of our Constitution.

"If every American were to make fair play his objective in his dealings with others, most of our problems would disappear, many of which have arisen because of greed and selfishness. At times we may have lost sight of the fundamental purposes for which our Constitution was ordained and established, in which case we lose our way just as does the mariner who takes his eyes off his compass or off the beacon lights."

A round-table discussion of "The New Deal in Banking" and "The New Deal and the Constitution" was entered into by professors, students and visitors. Dr. Harvey W. Cox, president of Emory University, and chairman of the institute, opened the Monday night session.

Dr. Stuart Rice, assistant director of the census bureau, speaking on recovery and the New Deal, said:

"We have mastered the problems of physical and engineering science to the extent sufficient to assure us of an abundant supply of goods and services. What we lack is a corresponding mastery of social science and human engineering, sufficient to enable us to keep the mechanisms of distribution and capital replenishment operating. If the past was a product of physical science, the future will be a product of physical and social science in effective combination."

Libraries Study Social Trends In Planning Future

American Association Committee Starts Work on Nation-Wide Survey

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 15—The impetus of national planning has turned the eyes of library experts toward the future. The question of what objectives library authorities should set before themselves as they plan for the libraries of tomorrow, in view of changing social trends, is being taken up by a special committee of the American Library Association, it was announced here today by Mr. Carl H. Milam, secretary of the association. Survey committees in each state are soon to be enlisted in the undertaking, he said.

The future place of the library in society, what the library should be like, how it should be financed, how it should coördinate its activities with other agencies, all of these are questions which enter into the study.

The opinion of distinguished students of education, government, social science, social trends, and other persons of importance has been sought as to the social factors which should influence the character and organization of library service in the future, Mr. Milam made known. These views are to be studied and made public at a later date. The next step is to solicit the views of librarians themselves in terms of their expectations or hopes regarding library service of the future.

"A typical opinion which has been given us by one student of social science," Mr. Milam said, "is that the quantity of knowledge will continue to increase, that this will lead inevitably to a longer period of schooling and to more and more specialization; that we are not passing from one peaceful plateau through a period of change to another peaceful plateau but the rate of change will continue indefinitely to increase and this may mean that the library will not be so much concerned with the selection of books already published as with helping to bring into existence quickly books and pamphlets which will meet the needs of tomorrow."

American Water Works

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works & Electric Company for the week ended Feb. 10 totaled 35,156,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 25 per cent over the output of 28,203,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding period of 1933.

Light Rays Bent Near Sun, Pacific Eclipse Indicates

TOKYO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Further evidence that the rays of stellar light are bent when passing near the sun—known as the "Einstein effect"—was seen today as a result of solar eclipse photographs taken yesterday by a scientific expedition at Losap Island in mid-Pacific.

In a message to the Ministry of Education, Japanese natural scientists told of having obtained three exposures showing the deflection of light from the stars. They also took three photographs of the corona.

They said they had obtained interesting results with the polarimeter. This instrument polarizes light in order to allow it to be analyzed.

The group, which included two American natural scientists, planned to be back in Yokohama about March 3. They had spent several weeks preparing for the eclipse, and reported cloudless skies and perfect conditions which assured the success of the scientific aspect of the expedition.

Over Before It Started

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15 (AP)—The eclipse the sun and the moon cooked up Feb. 13 was over before it started. Here's how: The eclipse began in the sea about 200 miles east of the Malay Peninsula where, because of time difference, it was Wednesday morning. The moon's shadow cast a huge, progressing arc across the Pacific to a point about 200 miles off the coast of Alaska. In traversing this 6000-mile distance the shadow crossed the international dateline, so when it disappeared near Alaska it was about sundown Tuesday. So the eclipse was over by western hemisphere time before it started in the eastern hemisphere.

Melvin A. Traylor

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Mr. Melvin A. Traylor, who passed on yesterday, rose from a humble beginning in a Kentucky log cabin to become an international figure in banking and a national power in politics. A steady application to hard work, unassisted by outside help, brought fame to Mr. Traylor, and led to various achievements, including his organization of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, Switz.—a success that was partly responsible for a movement in several states to back him for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1932. At 18 when he was a district school teacher, he was stumping the countryside in behalf of the presidential candidacy of William Jennings Bryan. By the time he was 30 Mr. Traylor was chosen to take charge of a national bank at Ballinger, Texas, and in 1911 he was called to the vice-presidency of the Stockyards National Bank of East St. Louis. In 1919, he accepted the vice-presidency of the First National Bank of Chicago, one of the largest banks in the world, and became president in 1925.

William E. Humphrey

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—A court challenge to the right of President Roosevelt to remove a member of the federal trade commission was ended today by the passing on of Mr. William E. Humphrey. For years Mr. Humphrey was a Republican representative of Washington in the House, serving from 1902 to 1917. Later he sought the Republican nomination for senator from Washington, but was defeated. He was named to the federal trade commission by President Coolidge while practicing law in Washington. He was reappointed for another six-year term during the Hoover Administration.

Prison Conditions Subject of Survey By Mrs. Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Adequacy of present-day prison plants and administration to give correct handling to inmates is the subject to which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is devoting much time these days.

She usually combines her visits to various prisons with some other trip so as not to attract much attention. A few weeks ago, en route to Warm Springs, Ga., she stopped for an inspection tour of the federal penitentiary at Atlanta where "Al" Capone and other notorious criminals are incarcerated. She would say little about her visit there except that the prison was "all one could wish," and that educational and parole work were satisfactory as far as they go.

About 10 days ago, while driving with Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the colonial town of Williamsburg, Va., she stopped to visit a state prison at Richmond, and also a prison camp near by. Yesterday, one reporter found she had paid a visit to the new model wall-less federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Penna., on the way to attend a celebration at Cornell University.

Just what Mrs. Roosevelt intends to do with all this first-hand information she is storing up about prisons, no one knows, but those who know her ways are sure that she will use it to better conditions and wipe out any abuses she may have discovered.

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Buffalo and Rochester Excursion
Wednesday, Feb. 21
ROUND $10.00 TRIP
CHILDREN HALF FARE
LOW RATE PULLMAN FARES ADDITIONAL
Leave Boston (So. Sta.), 6:30 P. M., returning leave Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Rochester Thursday, Feb. 22. Descriptive leaflet upon request.

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Boston and Newtonville to
WORCESTER and Ret.... $1.85
SPRINGFIELD and Ret... 3.00
PITTSFIELD and Ret.... 3.50
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(CHILDREN HALF FARE)
Leave Boston on regular trains after 11:55 A. M. Wed., Feb. 21, and on all regular trains except 20th Century Limited, Thurs., Feb. 22. Return Thurs., Fri., Sat., or Sun., Feb. 22, 23, 24 and 25. Tickets good in Pullman cars upon payment of Pullman charge. Descriptive leaflet upon request.
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THERE, THERE—NEVER MIND WE'LL GET A LAUNDRESS...
BUT JIM, WE CAN'T AFFORD A LAUNDRESS! I WOULDN'T MIND THE WORK SO MUCH IF I COULD ONLY GET THE CLOTHES REAL WHITE
THAT AFTERNOON
I MUST TRY THAT SOAP. I'VE HEARD IT GETS CLOTHES 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER. IT'S SUPPOSED TO MAKE WASHDAY EASY, TOO
SOAKS OUT DIRT... SAVES SCRUBBING
ONE WEEK LATER
BEFORE I FORGET... BILL'S WIFE GAVE ME THE ADDRESS OF A GOOD LAUNDRESS TODAY—
THAT'S SWEET OF YOU, DEAR! BUT LET'S SAVE THE MONEY FOR SOMETHING ELSE. I'M USING RINSO NOW—IT GETS CLOTHES THE WHITEST EVER WITHOUT SCRUBBING OR BOILING
I'M SAVING LOTS OF MONEY SINCE I CHANGED TO RINSO—IT MAKES CLOTHES LAST 2 OR 3 TIMES LONGER
A LITTLE Rinso gives the grandest suds — thick and lively — without the help of a water softener, even in our hard water. I use it for dishes, too, it's so easy on hands!
Women everywhere praise Rinso. It gets clothes 4 or 5 shades whiter—*safely*. Makers of 40 famous washers endorse it. And it's been tested and approved by Good Housekeeping Institute.
Rinso

Roosevelt Professors See Opening for Improved Living By Distribution of Wealth

Professor Tugwell and Professor Hill of Chicago Declare Cause of Depression Will Not Be Clear for 10 Years

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Better living conditions for people generally through control of wealth, is but one of many points offered in a discussion of the factual background and theoretical framework for the New Deal presented in a book entitled "Our Economic Society and Its Problems," written by Prof. Rexford Guy Tugwell and Prof. Howard C Hill. The subtitle of the work, published by Harcourt, Brace & Co. today is "A Study of American Levels of Living and How to Improve Them."

Mr. Tugwell is assistant United States Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the Department of Economics of Columbia University. Professor Hill is head of the department of social science of the university high school, University of Chicago. The volume is described as a new kind of textbook for the twelfth grade social science classes of the schools. The book has been in preparation for nearly 10 years, and the actual writing and rewriting has occupied the authors since 1931.

In preparing this textbook for use in the senior high school course, the authors offer it as a "frank attempt to build those social and economic attitudes necessary for responsible citizenship in modern America."

"Instead of the typical abstract and unrelated classifications of consumption, production, exchange, distribution, reforms," they say, "here is a social approach to the study of economics, a drastic departure from the usual simplified college approach or the common money-making approach."

Stands on Its Own Feet

The book aims to present a vital, realistic picture of social and economic America, and so abandons the customary preluding with the conflicting theories of Adam Smith, Ricardo, John Stuart Mill, on capital, wealth, interest, rent, money. Instead, it is an up-to-date presentation of such vital current topics as the commodity dollar, the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, NRA, public works, the Securities Act of 1933, unemployment insurance, world debts, planned economy, AAA, chain stores, advertising, all discussed in relation to each other, and from the standpoint of their effects on levels of living.

There are 231 illustrations, including reproductions of photographs, drawings, cartoons, statistical tables, charts and graphs. Facts and figures for the "depression years" are given along with data on the years from 1900 to 1929. There are 42 citations from "Recent Social Trends in the United States," the report of President Hoover's Research Committee on Social Trends (1933). Agriculture as a basic industry is given its share of attention, it is believed, for the first time in a high-school textbook. A correlated reading program is provided, and a classroom library idea outlined.

The book seeks to provide materials for answering the question everybody is asking nowadays: "How can we raise our standards of living?" Until the economic problem as it relates to the social life is understood, it is obvious that answers cannot be forthcoming. Messrs. Tugwell and Hill say:

Understanding Lies Ahead

"Years will pass before the full meaning of the depression starting in 1929 can be determined. But we already know that one-third our population lived on the poverty level in 1929."

In 1933, they say, approximately 15,000,000 rural and urban families, or one-half the population of the United States, are now living on this poverty level, and "from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 of these families were probably destitute."

At the end of their study of the purely national aspects of American life as it exists today, Messrs. Tugwell and Hill state that levels of living are not satisfactory with one-third of the population of the United States living regularly in poverty, a proportion that rises to one-half in times of depression. "On the comfort level are millions of families that do not suffer privation, but whose lot might be improved materially," they hold. "In addition, the contrast between wealth and poverty does not square with advanced conceptions of social justice."

The authors say that improvement in production is the first step toward raising standards of living.

"The organization of business," they stress, "must be improved so as to keep the machinery of production working all the time, and so as to distribute goods equitably and wisely. . . . Coördination in the public interest is at the bottom a question of distributing income wisely. . . . The social control of the distribution of the national income is becoming essential to the economic well-being, and this necessarily involves an expansion of the rôle of government.

"Along with better distribution of income must go its proper use. . . . External influences upon choice, such as advertising, must be regulated on broad social principles. . . . We must continue to build up useful agencies to protect consumers from the abuses of the market place, and liberalize the laws which now prevent government departments from making public their information on standards and testing."

Since nations are becoming more and more dependent upon one another, the book goes on to a consideration of international affairs, for "American levels of living today are affected greatly by world trade and world conflicts." Tariff barriers, as well as economic conditions, contributed to the decline of American foreign trade after 1929, they say, adding that "these barriers grew out of the policy of the United States of trying to sell goods by lending money rather than by buying other goods."

Messrs. Tugwell and Hill, in a chapter entitled "Laissez Faire versus Social Control," use laissez faire and individualism interchangeably.

"The substitution of social control for laissez faire depends upon the surrendering of beliefs that do not fit into modern society," they write. "The challenge of Russia to America does not lie in the merits of the Soviet system, although they may prove considerable. The challenge lies rather in the idea of planning, of purposeful, intelligent control over economic affairs. This, it seems, we must accept as a guide to our economic life to replace the decadent notions of the laissez faire philosophy."

Auckland to Harbor Jews Reich Exiled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, N. Z.

THE flight of Jewish natural scientists from Germany may have practical repercussions in distant New Zealand, for it is possible that one of them who has been forced to leave Germany will be attached to the staff of Auckland University College.

Professor Burbridge, professor of physics at the college, who is now in England, has written to the college council stating that the Academic Assistance Council is prepared to pay the passage of one of these exiles to Auckland and maintain him there for a year.

The suggestion was received with enthusiasm by the college council.

Adverse Report Due On Child Labor Ban

Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution by Massachusetts this year appeared highly unlikely today as an unofficial poll of the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law indicated that ratification would be adversely reported sometime this afternoon.

There is also a possibility that the committee before actually turning down the proposal will request the Supreme Court of Massachusetts for an opinion as to whether the question is properly before the Massachusetts Legislature. This might result in the amendment being shelved in this state with the result that it could not reappear until reënacted by Congress.

Doumergue Wins By 277 Votes In French Chamber

Premier Shows Urgency of Moral House Cleaning to Regain Confidence

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP)—Premier Gaston Doumergue and his Cabinet today received an overwhelming vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies, which backed up the Government with 402 ballots to 125, a majority of 277.

The former President went before the legislators and announced a "truce of parties" which meant that he refused to be bothered by political squabbles.

Even as he spoke, a thin line of police, ready for trouble, encircled the Chamber of Deputies. Heavy police reserves were massed in side streets and mounted guards, who bore the brunt of last week's rioting, were hidden in the courtyard of the Chamber.

M. Doumergue, in his speech, failed to mention a fact that all his hearers were thinking of—that he had the authority to dissolve Parliament if he felt like it.

"A moral house cleaning is urgent," Premier Doumergue said, "and requires voluntary discipline. It requires competence and a sense of authority in those who govern. It requires observance of duty by those who are governed."

The Premier said the Cabinet was formed to achieve a "truce of parties" after "the tragic and dolorous events of recent days."

This truce, he continued, was necessary for the main objects of the Cabinet—swift justice to those guilty in the Bayonne bank scandal, passage of a budget, revival of business and a firm stand in foreign affairs.

Five Communist deputies frequently interrupted with the shout "Assassins, assassins" and "Down with national union" but M. Doumergue, smiling, yet a little grim, resumed reading the message as quiet was restored each time.

The budget, he said, must be passed with "brief delay" in order "to safeguard the soundness of money." With confidence reëstablished, he continued, business would improve.

M. Doumergue emphasized the political truce must be observed because "peace among the French" is necessary to make France respected abroad and "to take adequate measures of security to protect the country from dangerous surprises."

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"DOUBLE DOOR" (Plymouth). Melodrama effectively done by good cast headed by Mary Morris. Plenty of tense moments. 8:30.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Maroons, 8:30.

Music

CHARDON STRING QUARTET — Fifth concert in Beethoven series. Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Six of a Kind," with W. C. Fields, Alison Skipworth, Charlie Ruggles, Mary Boland, Gracie Allen and George Burns. Fenway at 2:25, 5:01, 7:37, 10:13. Paramount at 10:25 a. m., 1:01, 3:37, 6:13, 8:49.

FINE ARTS—"Thunder Over Mexico." Held over for second week. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

KEITH'S — John Barrymore in "Long Lost Father." Also an Amos 'n' Andy cartoon and a musical comedy film. 10:09 a. m., 12:09, 2:09, 4:09, 6:09, 8:09, 10:09.

BOSTON—"The Poor Rich." Edna May Oliver and Edward Everett Horton in very amusing story of rich Americans returning from years spent abroad, with plenty of pride and no money. Stage show includes J. Fred Coots, composer of "This Time It's Love," and other vaudeville acts. 10 a. m., 1:11, 4:22, 7:33, 10:40.

METROPOLITAN — Janet Gaynor and Lionel Barrymore in "Carolina," a film filled with southern atmosphere. Vaudeville and Bevitzky's orchestra, too. 11 a. m., 1:56, 4:47, 7:38, 10:29.

UPTOWN—"I Was a Spy." First Boston showing. 1, 4:08, 6:56, 10:04.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Holy Land," travel film; Oswald the Rabbit, cartoon; "Around the Calendar," sports film; "London Melody," in Magic Carpet series; Rubinoff and his Band; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

BOSTON CITY CLUB—Capt. A. W. Stevens, of the U. S. Army Air Corps, gives illustrated lecture on "Aerial Photography." 7:45.

DU BURON STUDIO—Lecture by Mrs. Jessie E. Southwick, of Emerson College, on "The Philosophy of Expression." 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

FRIENDS OF CHINA, INC.—"China as America's Opportunity." Lecture by Olin D. Wannamaker. Free admission tickets may be obtained from Dr. Chenery, 377 Commonwealth Avenue. In Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street. 8.

PUBLIC LIBRARY — "The Enchanted Southwest." Lecture by Richard Britton Bailey. 8.

Y. W. C. A.—Dr. Miriam Van Waters speaks on "Youth, Outside the Home." Lecture preceded by music played by International Institute Orchestra. 7:45.

TOMORROW

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — In Symphony Hall. 2:30.

Other Events

BOSTON CITY FEDERATION — Talks: "Problems of the Real Estate Owner," by Eliot Wadsworth; "Important Issues Before Our Council Today," by Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr.; "Immigration," by Miss Mary H. Ward. In Y. W. C. A. Auditorium, 10:30 a. m.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS — First meeting of Newton branch, in home of Mrs. Franklin W. Scott, Newton Highlands. 10 a. m.

UNIVERSITY CLUB—Lecture by Leonard Craske, "Around Gloucester With a Color Camera." 10:45 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "American Rooms," by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	Armand Girard,	Five o'clock revue;	Skippy sketch.
5:15	Monitor Views News.	bass soloist.	popular program.	CBS dance music.
5:30	The Singing Lady.	Winnie the Pooh.	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Sam Curtis chat.	Local dance music.	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Cowboy music.	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.	"Buck Rogers".
6:15	Helen Wills Moody.	records; talks.	Merry-Go-Round,	"Bobby Benson".
6:30	Reports; sports.	News; music.	vocal program.	Tito Guizar, songs
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Souvenirs: music.	Myrt and Marge.	"Little Italy".
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.	Salute program.	Local dance music.	Reports; news.
7:15	"Don Quixote" sketch	Billy Bachelor.	Just Plain Bill.	"As I See It".
7:30	Tony's Barber Shop.	After Dinner Revue	Studio speaker.	Italian Echoes,
7:45	Laprel Quartet.	The Goldbergs.	Boake Carter, news	native program.
8:00	'Cape Diamond Light'	Vallee Orchestra;	CBS vocalists.	Bay State Broad-
8:15	dramatic sketch.	Tallulah Bank-	Edwin C. Hill.	casting and Mu-
8:30	NBC talk series.	head; Tom How-	Will Irwin; solo-	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Sizzlers: vocal trio.	ard; soloists.	ists; orchestra.	9 Orchestra.
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Philadelphia Orch.	Defense talk.
9:15	dramatic sketch.	Show Boat; Win-	Soloists; orch.	Negro chorus.
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	ninger; soloists;	Fred (Waring's	Local dance music.
9:45	his orchestra.	skit; orchestra.	Pennsylvanians.	Reports; news.
10:00	"Hands Across the	Paul Whiteman's	Casa Loma Or-	Local dance music.
10:15	Border"; music.	Orchestra; Deems	chestra; soloists.	Local dance music.
10:30	Local dance music.	Taylor; Al Jolson;	Camera Man talk.	News Service.
10:45	News flashes.	soloists.	Reports; news.	Evan Evans; con-
11:00	Reports; sports.	Forecasts; news.	Russian soloists	cert orchestra.
11:15	The Poet Prince.	Morey Pearl and	and orchestra.	Vera Van; orch.
11:30	Hello, America; talks;	his orchestra.	Isham Jones and	Local dance music.
11:45	sketch; Marine Band	NBC dance music.	his orchestra.	Local dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley of Chelsea.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Timely Discussions—Science.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, "Temple of Song"; Chicago A Capella Choir, Noble Cain, director.
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Don Quixote," drama based on Cervantes' story.
8:00 WAAB, Bay State Broadcasting and Musicians' Local No. 9 Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatized news of the week.
8:45 WBZ, "Red Davis" sketch, with Curtis Arnall.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Ruth Etting; Ted Husing; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, Keyboard Fantasies: Frances Johnson and Donald Van Wart.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; vocal groups; Shields's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.
10:30 WEEI, "The Flying Dutchman" Orchestra, William Stoess, conductor.
10:45 WAAB, "The Air Mail Situation," Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama.
11:00 WAAB, Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, Reserve Officers National Defense Week program: speakers.

Evolution Trend In United States Told by Sullivan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Mass., Feb. 15—"There is no dictatorship in the United States at present. Powers given the President have been given voluntarily by Congress. Although he enjoys the exercise of power he shows no desire to usurp any control of any branches of government." Thus stated Mr. Sullivan, well-known lecturer and journalist, last night in Cary Memorial Hall.

"I would call it," said Mr. Sullivan, "a personal government. The powers and trusts conferred by Congress have been given to one man. Naturally, that man's personal traits and qualities will dominate his policies. President Roosevelt largely composes his own Cabinet. As each of his Secretaries failed to agree with him, Mr. Roosevelt named a new one conforming to his policies at that time."

Mr. Sullivan compared the Administration's attempts to overcome the depression to the voyage of Columbus. "When he set out he knew not where he was going. When he arrived, he knew not where he was. When he returned home he knew not where he had been," Mr. Sullivan said.

"There are certain things today," continued Mr. Sullivan, "that if they are not interrupted, will cause a revolution, not of bloodshed but by evolution. Control of the growth and manufacture of products by government allotment is a considerable approach to the Russian plan. It is an easy step from telling the farmer how much to grow, to telling him where and how to grow his crop. The NRA is the most revolutionary policy of our Government. A code, declared by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson to be law, is drawn by a majority of manufacturers or textile merchants, who are not elected by the people, and is made to bind the minority as well as the majority. The enforcement of a blanket code points toward the Fascist corporative state."

Lowell Urges Jury Fee For Superior Court

A jury fee would make lawyers think twice before bringing cases of questionable merit before the congested Superior Court, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard University, told the Legislative Committee on Judiciary today.

Defendants in small damage claims, Dr. Lowell said, would prefer to avoid expense and would be willing to let their cases rest with the District Courts, if an entry fee were set as a prerequisite of jury trial in the Superior Court.

Dolan Pays Bank Debt At 72 Cents on a Dollar

Mr. Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer of Boston, has settled his debt of $25,000 with the closed State National Bank of Lynn by paying to the bank 72 cents on the dollar. The settlement was made by compromise with the receiver and was accepted in the Federal District Court today.

The payment compares with a seven cents on the dollar settlement of a debt to the closed Federal National Bank of Boston of which the Lynn bank was an affiliate.

Ely Gets Flood Of Indorsements For Gill's Retention

Despite the expressed bewilderment of Governor Ely that the public should evince such interest in the outcome of the charges against Mr. Howard B. Gill, suspended superintendent of the Norfolk Prison Colony, letters of indorsement from all over the State and from every part of the nation continue to pour in supporting Mr. Gill.

Defense of the public's interest in this issue was made today by Dr. Gerald Fitzpatrick, pastor of the Channing Unitarian Church at Rockland, who stated:

"Mr. Hurley and Mr. Ely and not Mr. Gill have brought this issue into the newspapers and before the public. It cannot be hushed up now. The public want to know the facts of the Hurley report, and they want Mr. Gill to be given an opportunity to reply publicly. And when Governor Ely, with fine irony, states that 'whether Mr. Gill is to remain available after what has happened is a matter in which public opinion will play a great part,' he, himself, asked for an expression of just what the public is giving him."

The Governor today received a letter from Mr. Fred E. Haynes, professor of criminology at the State University of Iowa, and author of a standard work on criminology. Professor Haynes, who stayed a month at Norfolk last summer, declared that his visit gave him an extremely high opinion of the experiment and of Mr. Gill.

A sharp statement was issued by Alice Stone Blackwell, daughter of Lucy Stone, one of the pioneers in the woman suffrage movement in America.

"I think," she said, "that the whole thing is a conspiracy on the part of some politicians to bring Norfolk under political control for the sake of patronage and graft. We all know that most of the prisons of the United States are politically controlled and run for the good of the politician rather than for the reclamation of the prisoner."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing and colder weather late this afternoon; fair and colder tonight and Friday; lowest temperature about 18 early Friday and 12 to 15 Friday night; fresh to strong southwest to northwest winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Friday, except snow in extreme southeast portion early tonight; colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight and in south portion Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight and Friday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds and weather mostly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	28	New Orleans	56	70
Bermuda	54	58	New York	36	36
Chicago	34	56	Norfolk, Va.	42	42
Denver	32	56	Philadelphia	32	32
Helena, Mont.	30	52	St. Louis	46	72
Jacksonville	48	62	St. Paul	26	48
Kansas City	40	74	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles	53	66	Washington	32	32
Miami, Fla.	66	72			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 15. B—Maximum Feb. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 12:06 p. m., Friday 12:35 a. m. Height of tides 11.3 feet, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:48 p. m.

Congoleum-Nairn Net

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., and subsidiaries, report 1933 net income of $2,062,881, equivalent after preferred stock dividend of $1.66 a share of common stock. In 1932 the company had net income of $674,402 or 50 cents a share on the common.

Italy Posts 75,000 Troops on Border Watching Austria

Concentration From Cities Further South—But Significance Denied

ROME, Feb. 15 (AP)—Ready for any eventuality, 75,000 Italian troops are posted today at strategic points along the Austrian frontier.

In addition, Fascist frontier guards are watching the Austrian situation closely from border points.

Government officials, however, emphasized that these troops have not been placed as a result of developments across the line. They have been moved up during the last five months as part of a fundamental change in Italian military policy, it is explained. Previously, these troops were concentrated in cities further to the south, chiefly in Verona and Padua.

Although Italian officials refused to commit themselves on the Government's intentions in the event of further trouble, it was said today that Italy has no intention of invading Austria—even should the Socialists gain the upper hand over Chancellor Dollfuss.

The troops are concentrating principally at Bolzano, Udine and Trieste.

From Bolzano, observers pointed out, troops could penetrate into Austria from the Brenner and San Candido Passes through which there are excellent train connections.

Udine controls the Tarviseo pass.

It is estimated there are more than 20,000 Italian soldiers in and around Trieste, which is close to the Piedicolle Pass on the Austrian frontier with good railroad connections.

Well-informed persons maintain that Italy's interest in Austria as regards the present disorders is to prevent her from uniting with Germany.

What the Italian attitude would be if the Austrian National Socialists should attack the Dollfuss Government, however, is quite another question.

Dental Society Urges Law Against False 'Ads'

Bargain dentists probably gazed uncertainly at their "dollar-a-tooth" signs today as the Legislative Committee on Public Health heard representations of the Massachusetts Dental Society urge a law barring misleading and false advertising.

College Gets Chronicle File

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—A complete file, consisting of 80 volumes, of "The Commercial and Financial Chronicle" has been presented to the University of Georgia School of Commerce by the Graduate School of Business Administration of New York University, Dean R. P. Brooks has announced.

Councilors Reject Garrity as Sheriff In Party Warfare

The Executive Council yesterday for the second time rejected Governor Ely's appointment of State Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity as sheriff of Middlesex County. The Democratic and Republican Parties are grimly battling over this highly controversal appointment. Republicans, mainly Middlesex County officers and legislators, see in the appointment of Garrity, a Democrat, a serious threat to Republican supremacy in the county. Thus strong pressure has been exerted on the Republican councilors to reject this appointment.

The office of sheriff in any county is one of high political importance and once in power an officeholder can build up a strong political organization in favor of his own party. So with a state election within sight, the Republicans do not intend to permit any addition to Democratic power if it can be avoided.

Garrity has been appointed by Governor Ely to fill the unexpired term of the late John R. Fairbairn, Republican. The office of sheriff is elective and Fairbairn was elected by a Republican landslide of 55,000 votes to the good.

Ely Asked to Halt Police Wrangling

A letter to Governor Ely today from the Massachusetts Police Association urges the Governor to put an end to the present wrangling between local and state police officials.

The association holds Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham and his department mainly responsible for utterances which it alleges are unseating public confidence in their enforcement agencies, with a resultant disunity in the efforts to prosecute the all-important drive against the criminal.

But this communication, even as it asks for an end to this internecine warfare, criticizes the Department of Public Safety for its "unguarded arsenals resulting in the loss of guns to gangsters," and states that never have the local police been so unwary as to have their own guns stolen from them.

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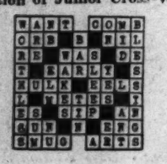

Mexico's New Deal to Give Plot of Land to Every Peon And Extend Rural Education

Six-Year Development Plan on Socialistic Lines About to Start—Permanent Prosperity Based on Republic's Economic Independence

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico's Six-Year National Development Plan, half way between Russian radicalism and the Roosevelt "revolution," is about to be launched. The program, drafted by a committee of financial and commercial experts, fosters industrial independence, governmental supervision of economic and social activities, and a general coördination of all Mexican enterprises.

The program is frankly socialistic, for the government will "regulate national development" and will endeavor to obtain the "best collective results." The changing of capitalistic methods is to be done, however, "without violent transformation."

While the program must be called an innovation, it is not entirely new. Francisco Madero laid the foundations when he helped to overthrow President Porfirio Diaz during 1910. He foresaw the vital necessity of turning back vast estates to thousands of peons. That idea is one of the real purposes that the Mexican Government intends to carry out.

Twenty-four years ago Mexico's new deal was hardly more than an ideal. It was not clearly defined. Much groping in the dark had to follow. Personal ambitions and selfish desires had to be eliminated, or nearly so.

Perhaps what the nation lacked was strong party organization. To perfect such a group became a task for former President Plutarco Elias Calles.

Economic Independence Sought

Today, Mexico waits the sign to stride forth with what is probably the most ambitious undertaking ever made by a Latin-American nation. The sign will be the election to the presidency of Gen. Lazaro Cardenas of the National Revolutionary Party. To this party will be entrusted the management of the Republic's new deal.

The basic impulse behind the move is a desire to make Mexico economically independent. There is the belief that this can be achieved and prosperity secured, for the nation possesses a wealth of natural resources.

In placing the program before the people, the present Mexican Government has been careful to explain that only Mexicans should exploit national wealth. It emphasizes that agriculture must be developed until there are no idle hands. And it declares that vast estates must be distributed until every peon has a plot to till. And, finally, it states that coöperation among industrial workers will be rigidly enforced.

Thousands of New Schools

The plan, while primarily economic, does not, however, overlook education and health. For instance, the Government shows that while in 1926 only 1.93 per cent of federal expenditures was devoted to public health that between 1934 and 1939 the amount will be increased to 5 per cent. And the Government further shows that during 1934 some 1000 rural schools will be established to be followed by 2000 in each of the next four years, and 3000 during 1939.

Finance claims especial attention. The elimination of internal tax barriers is planned; also, a direct tax system. Taxes on income from capital alone will be heavier than on capital and labor, and especially on labor. The inheritance tax will be aggressively levied to avoid the accumulation of great individual wealth. Sales taxes will disappear entirely.

The international monetary situation causes the Government to believe that, for the present, radical monetary and credit changes are impracticable. However, the Bank of Mexico is to be empowered to sell and purchase securities, and increase its gold reserve. The bank's discount rates will be used to control the amount of currency in circulation as best suits the economic needs and development of the Republic. The organization of a National Peoples' Credit Bank is to be put through; likewise a National Agricultural Credit Institution.

Collective Bargaining Assured

The Six-Year Plan devotes thoughtful attention to labor. Minimum wages are insisted upon, and collective bargaining is to be made the means of contact between workers and employers. Federal and state governments will establish special industrial training centers. Technical training is now considered to be of far greater worth than an education in the liberal profession.

Immigration laws are to be changed. They will favor aliens who can easily be assimilated, preferably those with a Latin background.

Time, and time alone, can tell whether control and supervision of all business and a curb on private profit can be of benefit to the Mexican people.

Arctic Ship Crushed By Ice; Survivors Await Air Rescue

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (AP)—A radio message today from Prof. Otto Schmidt, leader of an arctic expedition stranded when its vessel, the Cheliuskin, was crushed by ice, said "for the second day we live on the ice."

"The sky cleared last night and we took bearings from the stars," the message said. "Our position is 67.17 degrees north latitude, 172.51 degrees west longitude (in Bering Strait)." He sent word through an emergency radio station the group rigged up. An earlier message indicated the party of nearly 100, including an infant born only a few weeks ago, was comfortably awaiting the arrival of airplanes scheduled to take off yesterday from Providence Bay to remove them.

"Before the Cheliuskin sank," he continued, "we cut away ropes securing the deck cargo of building materials, barrels, etc. We were right. A considerable part of the cargo floated and we are now fishing it out. We are finishing a barracks for 50 persons with two stoves and are starting the building of a kitchen and a signal tower to mark the spot for a rescue expedition. We hope to build a second barracks."

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Whither Canada? Members Inquire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—An effort to clarify Canada's foreign policy was made in Parliament by Mr. Michael Luchkovich, United Farmers, by moving that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Industrial and International Relations.

At present, he said, the Dominion's foreign policy was dictated not by Parliament but by the government of the day, with the result that the people never knew just where they stood in relation to war and peace. Arguing along the same lines Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Labor leader, pointed out that Canada could no longer follow a policy of isolation.

While the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, agreed with the desirability of keeping the people informed on developments in international affairs, he could not see the Government delegating its foreign policy to a small committee, which would be the negation of responsible government. Canada, he said, was committed to a policy of peace and disarmament and would continue to throw what influence it had in this direction.

Why Not Look Youthful?
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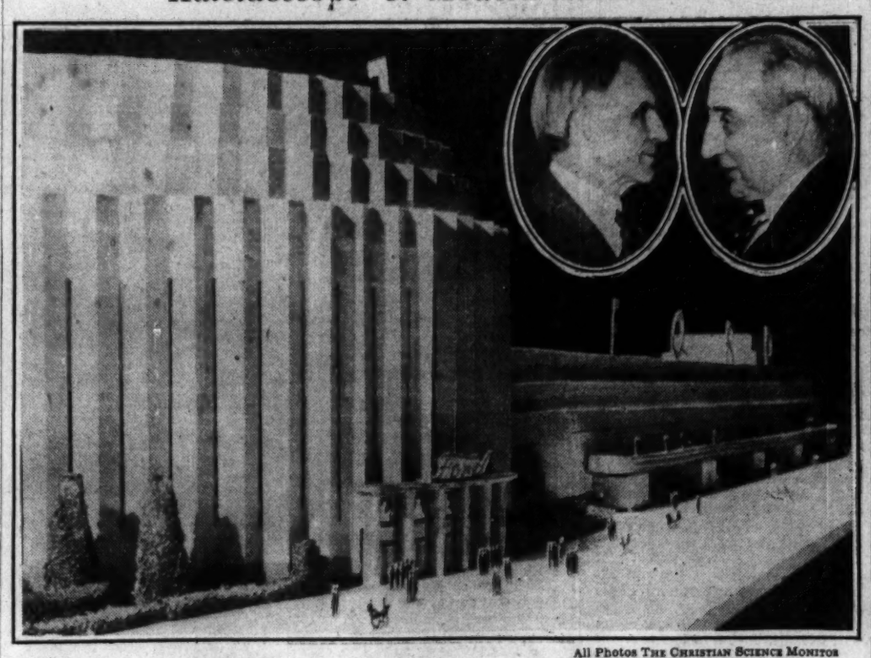

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Ford Exposition Building for 1934 Chicago Fair

Left Insert—Henry Ford. Right Insert—Rufus C. Dawes, World Fair President. Industries, Arts and Crafts Will Here "Do Their Part" in Car Making.

Whether Diplomacy Pays Depends Upon Viewpoint

(Continued from Page 1)

an additional rent, heat and light allowance of $3000 to set off against this. In 1933 the allowance was reduced to $1800.

While rent, heat, light and service form the most important items in the cost of living, an ambassador naturally has heavy expenditures for food and entertainment. The reason for this is that, as the representative of his country, he is constantly receiving American visitors and foreigners.

This is an essential part of his duties, as it enables him to maintain contacts with all sorts of persons and thus to obtain information and to transact business. As rarely a week goes by when an ambassador does not average 100 guests at his table, and perhaps an equal number of people entertained at tea, it is obvious that the food looms large among the expenses.

High Cost of Living

At a post such as Rome, for example, a conservative estimate would be $400 a month for food alone, exclusive of large formal receptions.

In 1931 the Government allowed $2000 additional for what is termed a "representation allowance" to help defray the cost of official entertaining. This has since been discontinued.

In addition, an ambassador has to maintain one or more automobiles at his own personal expense. Despite the experiments of the late George Harvey in driving his own "flivver" when he was ambassador to London, experience has shown that for an ambassador to attempt to drive himself is undignified and impractical.

There are usually complicated traffic regulations which a foreigner does not necessarily know, and there are difficulties of parking, etc., which involve too great delay for an official, the demands on whose time are excessive.

The cost of a chauffeur is thus an additional sum out of his own pocket. When to this are added various expenses of one sort or another that are inevitable in connection with high office, an ambassador in a post like Rome will be lucky if he can reduce his living expenses as low as $40,000 a year.

Ah, These Comparisons

Due to the present losses in foreign exchange the Government's pay to set off against these expenditures amounts to $11,492.50, less the federal income tax on that sum. In other words, in this particular post the ambassador has put in about $3 of his own for every dollar which he receives from the Government.

How does this compare with the allowances made by other governments? Take for example the British Ambassador in Rome. Where our representative rents his apartment, the British Ambassador lives in a house owned by the Government. He thus has no rent to pay. In addition he receives a salary and allowances amounting to $41,248.

In France, where the American Ambassador now has a house, the total allowances are $17,500. The British Ambassador receives $71,172. Incidentally, the British Embassy is a large, more imposing and more serviceable building that the American Embassy in Paris.

In Berlin, the British Ambassador receives $40,878 and his house. Our own Ambassador pays his own rent out of his salary of $17,500.

In Japan, the British Ambassador receives $30,659, compared with $17,500 of ours. Each has a house furnished by his Government.

In Washington the British Ambassador not only has a magnificent residence and offices built at a cost of $1,300,000, but also receives allowances of $77,884 a year. In contrast to this, the American Secretary of State gets $12,000 a year and an automobile and chauffeur. He pays his own rent and living expenses.

The amounts paid by the French, German and Japanese Governments, while in some cases not as large as those of the British, may be said in general to correspond with Britain's allowances. The details are less important than is the fact that these Governments not only wish to have their representatives suitably housed, but also believe that they should be paid in such a manner as to make it possible for them to carry out all their official and social obligations without having to use their own money.

They realize that without such provisions it is impossible to draw into the foreign service any but persons of large independent means. At the same time they realize the manifest injustice of expecting an ambassador or minister to pay out of his own pocket expenses which should legitimately be borne by the Government.

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Ford to Picture Farm-Factory Idea At Chicago Fair

Processing of Products and Vehicle Progress in Big Exhibit

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—An extensive and educational exhibit by the Ford Motor Company, covering 11 acres in the heart of the fair grounds, has been announced as one of the new features of A Century of Progress Exposition here next summer.

A drama of transportation, portraying development of passenger vehicles from chariots of early times to the motorcar of today, is being planned as part of the exhibit. It will be "just as instructive as it is possible to make it," Mr. Ford was quoted as saying.

A feature particularly interesting will be a demonstration by Mr. Ford of the farm-factory idea. On a large lake-front tract there will be a "field" of growing soy beans. Machinery will be set up for processing the beans for oil and other materials that are now being used in the manufacture of Ford cars. This process is a replica of one recently installed at Tecumseh, Mich., where the first actual conversion of farm products into materials for manufacture is about to take place. The Tecumseh plant is the pivotal point of Mr. Ford's 10,000-acre farm-factory project known as the Lenawee Coöperative Industries.

The Ford building will be 860 feet long. In its center will be a court 90 feet in diameter, the pivotal point of which will be a great electrically lighted and driven globe, the "Ford world" showing in their proper locations all the Ford activities throughout the world—the forests, mines, factories and branch plants both here and abroad.

Canadian Jewelers Decry Sweatshops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The consideration by the Federal Government of the establishment of a minimum wage law for both men and women was suggested in a resolution passed by the Canadian Jewelers' Association, manufacturers' and wholesalers' division, to be forwarded to Mr. H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce.

The criticism of the manufacturers was directed in particular, it was learned, at certain parts of the Province of Quebec, where it was claimed that sweatshop conditions prevail. Ontario manufacturers who do not permit of such long hours and low wages find it difficult to compete.

Coöperation of the association will be offered the department of trade and commerce in enforcement of the Precious Metals Stamping Act.

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Bozeman Reigns Alone Unbeaten In World Play

Defending Champion in Second-Place Tie for Billiards Crown

World Three-Cushion Billiards Standing

	W	L	HR	BG
Jay N. Bozeman Jr.	6	0	8	34
William F. Hoppe	4	1	8	44
Allen Hall	5	2	7	48
Welker Cochran	4	1	13	39
John M. Layton	4	1	7	43
Arthur J. Thurnblad	4	3	6	39
Kinrey Matsuyama	4	3	6	50
T. S. Denton	2	5	9	53
Alfredo de Oro	2	4	6	51
August G. Kieckhefer	2	5	10	45
Otto Reiselt	2	5	8	49
Leonard Kenney	0	8	9	30

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 15—Jay N. Bozeman Jr. reigns alone undefeated in the world three-cushion billiards championship at the Capitol Academy, as the result of last evening's play, when Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, defeated the multiple champion, 50 to 44, in 60 innings. Second place finds the other two leading candidates, and the present title holder trailing the 27-year-old sensation from Vallejo, Calif.

Bozeman will make his first matinée appearance this afternoon, when he encounters T. S. Denton and the other matches will bring August G. Kieckhefer against Reiselt in the afternoon, with Alfredo de Oro against Arthur J. Thurnblad and Welker Cochran against Kinrey Matsuyama for the evening games.

Short games featured the evening play. In the first John M. Layton had an easy task to dispose of Tiff Denton, 50 to 18, in 49 innings. The Sedalian began with a run of 6 in the eighth inning and another in the eleventh, and used only one safety in the entire game. The score by innings:

J. M. Layton—0 0 0 0 0 1 0 6 0 0 6 2s 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 1 0 3 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 5 0 2 0 0 2 s 0 1 1 0 0 2 1—50. Innings—49. High run—6. s—Safety.

T. S. Denton—3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 s 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 (—1) 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0—18. Innings—49. High run—3. s—Safety.

Reiselt has always been a stumbling block for Hoppe, and this match was no exception. Right near the start, his hand touched the ball, for a foul, and though he got a slight lead several times, the Philadelphian soon made it up, and a final 3 in the sixtieth inning accomplished the victory. The score by innings:

Otto Reiselt—2 0 0 1s 2 1 0 1 1 0 2 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 s 0 0 2 5 5 1 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2s 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 2 0 3—50. Innings—60. High run—5. s—Safety.

William F. Hoppe—0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 4 1 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 4 5 1 0 0 0 0 2 2s 3 0 1 0 s 0 0 0 s 1s 0 0 2 0s 0 0 2 0 2s 1—44. Innings—59. High run—5. s—Safety.

Thurnblad and Matsuyama climbed higher toward the leaders, while maintaining their tie for sixth place, in the afternoon games. First, Thurnblad defeated Leonard Kenney, 50 to 43, in spite of the best high run made by the tailender in the tourney, 9, in 61 innings. Then the Japanese scored over Allen Hall, 50 to 35 in 50 innings, after an even battle which tied the score time after time all the way up to the thirty-eighth inning, at 32-all.

Thurnblad led all through the earlier part of the match with Kenney, but the latter finally came near overtaking him with a run of 9 in the fifty-third inning, and scoring freely, climbed point by point, until the needed carom came to Thurnblad after he had drawn blank twice. The score by innings:

A. J. Thurnblad—1s 2 0 1 3 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 6 0 3 2 0 0 4 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 s 2 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 2 0 0 1—50. Innings—61. High run—6.

Leonard Kenney—2 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 5 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 1 s 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 1 2 0 1—43. Innings—61. High run—9. Referee—Joseph Ferguson. s—Safety.

Matsuyama ran up a slight lead at the start, with a run of five, but a questionable decision by the referee in the eighth inning threw him off his game, and Hall gradually drew up to even terms. They worked along on even terms for inning after inning, caroms coming with great slowness. But finally the little Japanese got a bit ahead, playing with his customary care, and a series of short runs gave him the game in his fiftieth inning. This was his best game. The score by innings:

Kinrey Matsuyama—4 s 1 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 s 1 0 1 1 5 0 0 s 1 0 0 2 0 0 2s 0 0 0 s 0 1 2 1 1 2 s 3 0 0 1 3 4 2 1—50. Innings—50. High Run—5.

Allen Hall—2 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 2 0 0 4 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 2 0 1 2 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—35. Innings—49. High Run—4. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Prince Ruspoli Team Captain

ROME, Feb. 15 (AP)—Prince Carlo Maurizio Ruspoli, holder of the world record for 1500 centimeter outboards, yesterday was appointed captain of the Italian team which will compete in the international motorboat races in Florida. Other members of the team are Antonio Becchi, winner of the grand international prize for 12-litre motorboats at Gardone Riviera last May, and Count Theo Rossi di Montelera, holder of several records. The team is to sail in the Rex Feb. 21, taking along the motorboats, Lia 4th, Barracuda and Ninitette 4th, with which they have done some of their speediest racing.

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 4, St. Louis 2.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Rice May Yet Make the Grade

BASEBALL followers will be pleased to know that Sam Rice, veteran outfielder of the Washington Senators, who was given his unconditional release recently, has signed a contract with the Cleveland Indians for the coming season, and so will be seen in American League baseball parks as an active player for another season. A fine batter, fielder and base runner, Rice, up to now, spent his entire major-league career of 19 years with the Senators, having joined them in 1915 as a pitcher, coming from the Petersburg Club in the Virginia League. Like Babe Ruth, George Sisler and one or two other players who have entered major-league baseball as pitchers, he was far too valuable a batsman to be confined to the pitchers' box. So his second year with the Senators found him playing the outfield as well as pitching, and his third year found him confining his attentions to the outfield.

While he will never be ranked as among the three greatest outfielders of all time, Rice was far above the average in every department of outfield playing. For the 19 years he played with Washington, he turned in an all-time batting average of .323, which is about as good an average for that length of service as anyone could ask for.

But there is a special reason for being glad that Rice will have a chance to continue playing. He is the only player in that organization who has a chance this year of joining the five batsmen who have made 3000 or more hits in that league. Ty Cobb with 4191 in 24 years, Tris Speaker with 3515 in 22 years, Eddie Collins with 3310 in 25 seasons, Napoleon Lajoie with 3242 in 21 years, and Sam Crawford with 3051 in 19 seasons are the only players who have been able to reach or pass that number. Rice has made 2889 hits in his 19 years, so all he has to do is to make 111 hits to join the select class. Even Babe Ruth cannot reach that number if he plays in every game this year, as he lacks 245 hits at the present time. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that in his early years in the American League he was a pitcher and did not make many trips to the plate during a season.

There is one other player now in the American League who can reach or pass that number, but all but three of the 2898 hits now to his credit were made in the National League. This is Rogers Hornsby, manager of the St. Louis Browns. The former great batsman of the National League needs only 102 to become a 3000-hit player, and, if he plays regularly, should easily make the grade. Of the five players who have made that class, Cobb, Speaker and Collins made all of their hits in the American, while Lajoie made part of his in the National, and Crawford made some of his in the old American Association. Rice, Hornsby and Ruth are the only players anywhere near the 3000-class in the American, as Joe Judge, formerly with Washington, Brooklyn and now with the Red Sox, comes next with only 2245. This summer should find every baseball fan rooting for Sam Rice to put over at least 111 hits and so round out a splendid professional baseball career.

Good Field Enters Women's National Indoor Tennis Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The most representative group in years will compete in the women's United States indoor tennis championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory, starting Monday, according to the draw made public yesterday. Players from California, Detroit and Philadelphia, in addition to most of the local stars are among the 32 listed in the singles.

Even the mixed doubles will have as fine a list of pairs as has ever been assembled. Lester R. Stoefen, Bryan M. Grant Jr., R. Berkeley Bell, Frank Bowden, and possibly Clifford S. Sutter, expect to take partners in this event, which will be staged on Washington's Birthday, as a starter, with the final round on Saturday.

Mrs. Henry C. Brunie tops the seeded list, with Norma Taubele, three places below her on the national list, second. Jane Sharp, from Pasadena, and M. Millicent Hirsh, leading girl player of New York, are next in order, with Helen L. Grawn of Grosse Pointe, Mich., Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, Helen Germaine, former public parks champion, and Gertrude Dwyer, one of the leading players of the West Side Club, the balance of the list. The complete draw is as follows:

National Women's Indoor Tennis Championship—Singles—First Round

Norma Taubele, New York T. C., vs. Mrs. John Jay Schieffelin, Seventh Regiment T. C.

Mrs. Julius V. Cremonim, Seventh Regiment T. C., vs. Mrs. Sam P. Caulkins, Detroit C. C.

Florence S. LeBoutillier, Women's National G. & T. C., vs. Jean Hibberd, Maplewood (N. J.) C. C.

Ludmilla Isnard, Seventh Regiment T. C., vs. Britha Neilson, Orange L. T. C.

Jane Sharp, Los Angeles T. C., vs. Mrs. S. J. Dicketts, West Side T. C.

Marcia D. Wilt, Philadelphia Cricket Club, vs. Ruth R. Silleck, Greenwich F. C.

Helen Germaine, New York, vs. Mary V. Davenport, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Mrs. Gifford C. Ewing, New Haven Lawn Club, vs. Ruth Leo, Seventh Regiment T. C.

Mrs. Henry C. Brunie, Heights Casino, vs. Mrs. Frederic R. Harris, West Side T. C.

Charlsta U. Darling, Philadelphia Cricket Club, vs. Helen Pederson, Stamford, Conn.

Helen L. Grawn, Detroit Country Club, vs. Mrs. Newbold Morris, River Club, N. Y.

Mrs. Ernest G. Kittell, Seventh Regiment T. C., vs. Mary King Smith, West Side T. C.

M. Millicent Hirsh, New York, vs. Mrs. Charles Stone, River Club, N. Y.

Mrs. John E. Parsons, Manursing I. C., Rye, N. Y., vs. Mrs. J. M. Bolt, Seventh Regiment T. C.

Gertrude Dwyer, West Side T. C., vs. Mrs. Marie Lafforgue, Seventh Regiment T. C.

Mrs. LeRoy Campbell, West Side T. C., vs. Mary McGusty, Seventh Regiment T. C.

French Pros Work at Night

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa, the visiting French tennis professionals, who are to meet Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines in an international team championship series, to be played along Davis Cup lines, in at least 10 cities, starting with New York Feb. 19, last night worked out for the second time on the canvas-covered court of the Heights Casino in Brooklyn. The Frenchmen have done all their practicing, since arriving in this country, at night. Two American amateurs worked out with the French pros, Cochet facing Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, while Plaa took on Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of Yonkers. Cochet won the first set at 6—2 and then dropped the second at 8—6. Plaa was too good for McCauliff, winning a two-set match with the loss of only one game, 6—1, 6—0.

Ann Jones Wins Foils Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Ann Jones, former fencing star of New York University, now representing the Salle Santelli, won her way out of the junior class with the aid of the Olympic coach, yesterday, when she captured the United States junior women's foils championship of the A. F. L. A., at The Fencers Club of New York. A playoff was necessary before she conquered Maria Cerra, of the Salle d'Arms Vince, who scored three victories in the final round also. But the new champion won the final touch in the fence off to take the title. The other final contenders were Frances Siegel, Waverly Fencers Club; Mrs. Ottilie Foy, New York Turn Verein; Joan Brill, Philadelphia Sword Club; Irene Roudekoff, Hartford Fencers Club.

Tallman Wins Golf Final

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP)—Dave Tallman, 63-year-old Minneapolis banker and former national senior golf champion, won the West Coast senior gold championship at the Pasadena Golf Club yesterday afternoon, carding a 78, six under par, for a 36 hole total of 160. C. W. Truzel of St. Petersburg, finished two strokes behind Tallman, carding a 79, a total of 162. R. F. Mundy of New York, was third with 163. Dr. A. M. Rowley of Hartford, Conn., and L. A. Shaw, Springville, N. Y., were tied for fourth place with 170s. Dr. Rowley had cards of 84 and 86, and Shaw put together an 83 and 87.

Defending Champion Beaten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 15—The defending champion was beaten in the first round of the fourteenth annual seniors golf tournament here yesterday, when E. C. Keating was eliminated by J. F. Williamson of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., 1 up. Parker W. Whittemore of Brookline, Mass., shot a 73, two strokes better than par, to defeat J. A. Middleton of Chicago, winenr of the senior tournament in 1932, by an 8-and-6 score.

Quebec Advances In Standing By Defeating Boston

New Haven Surprises by Winning, 5-2, From the Philadelphia Arrows

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	13	6	10	78	66	32
Quebec	13	6	11	81	57	30
Providence	11	7	7	52	49	29
Philadelphia	10	6	12	69	69	26
New Haven	10	3	16	49	66	23

Results Feb. 14

Quebec 2, Boston 1.
New Haven 5, Philadelphia 2.

Quebec Beavers came within a game of first place by defeating the Bruin Cubs at the Boston Garden last night by a score of 2 to 1. It was the first home defeat for Boston of the season. Poor defensive play by the Cub rear guard kept Jackson in trouble throughout.

Cubs took the lead in the first two minutes of play when Tommy Filmore converted on a play with McInenly and Heximer. The tying goal came in the last minute of the period when Lowrey scored in combination with McCabe and McIntyre. Wilson raced in to push in a loose puck on Toupin's rebound halfway through the second period.

Quebec	Boston
J. Wilson, McCabe, Blake, lw	
rw, Filmore, Patterson, Cunningham	
Quenneville, Lowrey, Ward, c	
c, Buckles, Halliday, Smillie	
Toupin, McIntyre, Phillips, rw	
lw, Heximer, F. Jerwa, Weir	
Ayres, Quenneville, ld. rd, Davis, J. Jerwa	
Molyneaux, Leroux, rd	
ld, McInenly, J. Jerwa	
Smith, g	g, Jackson

Score—Quebec 2, Boston 1. Goals—Lowrey, Wilson for Quebec; Filmore for Boston. Assists—McCabe, McIntyre, Toupin for Quebec; Heximer, McInenly for Boston. Officials—F. A. Synnott and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15 — The New Haven Eagles furnished a real surprise in the Canadian-American Hockey League by beating the Philadelphia Arrows at the Arena Wednesday night, 5 to 2. This was the Arrows' first home setback of the season. A flurry of goals late in the second period gave the visitors their conquest.

Both teams were scoreless in the first period, but Bob McCulley, Frank Doran, Doc Carson and Buddy Maracle all tallied in the second period to offset goals by Yank Boyd and Deacon Waite. Then to make it more secure, Bob McCully made a solo dash midway the last period.

Wilf McLeod, Arrows' spare center, sustained a mishap in the second period and was carried off the ice. The summary:

New Haven	Philadelphia
Maracle, Kinsella, Wilson, lw	
rw, Boyd, Collings, Hinsperger	
Carson, Chouinard, Gray, c	
c, Anderson, McLeod, Waite	
Perkins, R. McCully, McBride, rw	
lw, King, Hudson, McGoldrick	
Spezer, J. McCully, ld. rd, Peters, Jeremiah	
Doran, J. McCully, rd	
ld, Desmarais, Jeremiah	
Moore, g	g, Wood

Score—New Haven 5, Philadelphia 2. Goals—R. McCully 2, Doran, Carson and Maracle for New Haven; Boyd and Waite for Philadelphia. Assists—Kinsella, Carson for New Haven; Anderson, King and Desmarais for Philadelphia. Officials—W. A. Shaver and W. E. Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

American Women Find Conditions Trying

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The American women squash racquets players who are now on tour in Britain found conditions somewhat trying until they became used to the different courts, balls and scoring here. An American squash court is longer and narrower than the British variety, and the consequence was that the visitors, in their opening matches, appeared to play a sort of straight up and down game with a premium upon length but little exploitation of angle shots.

This was particularly noticeable in the case of Mrs. W. F. Howe Jr. when she opposed Susan Noel in the opening engagement of the tour against Queen's Club here recently. Miss Noel, present women's champion of England and former holder of the American ladies' title, lost only five aces in three games and she ended many rallies by cunning angle shots. The only successful American was Marguerite Anderson of New York, who defeated Mrs. H. W. Backhouse by 5—9, 9—4, 2—9, 9—6, 9—3. Miss Noel's score against Mrs. Howe was 9—2, 9—0, 9—3.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	17	4	11	69	70	38
Syracuse	16	3	15	88	79	35
Buffalo	12	10	12	61	56	34
Windsor	15	3	18	63	74	33
London	13	6	12	65	58	32
Cleveland	13	3	17	74	83	29

Results Feb. 14

Syracuse 5, Windsor 4.
Cleveland 4, Buffalo 0.

Syracuse Stars Take Second

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 15—Syracuse Stars came from behind in an unexpected third-period rally to defeat Windsor Bulldogs here last night, 5 to 4, in a free-scoring International Hockey League game. Syracuse returned to second place through the win. The Bulldogs went into the third period leading 4 to 2 and appeared to have the game safely won, but Syracuse got three goals in a row. Martin and Huggins scored two goals apiece for Syracuse and Markle one. Duguid, Lever, Somers and Phillips scored for Windsor. Somers and Brennan from New York Rangers and Sammy Godin from Canadiens made their debut with the Bulldogs. Gordon Baxter was in goal for Syracuse in the absence of John Ross Roach.

Regan Stars for Cleveland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15 — Cleveland Indians remained in the running for International Hockey League playoffs honors when they defeated Buffalo Bisons here last night, 4 to 0. Bill Regan, former N. Y. Ranger, and Boston defenseman, starred for Cleveland with three goals. Norman Locking was the other scorer.

Defending Champion Loses

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP)—Mrs. Austin Pardue, defending champion in the Florida women's golf tournament here was eliminated by Miss Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., yesterday, 3 and 2. The foreign contingent also went out of the tournament. Aline de Gunsbourg of St. Cloud, France, losing 6 and 5 to Marian Miley, Lexington, Ky., and Kathleen Garnham, England, dropping a 4-and-3 match to Grace Amory, Deep-Dale, L. I. In the other top flight match, Maureen Orcutt, Haworth, N. J., had little difficulty disposing of Mrs. H. C. Sterrett, Huchinson, Kan., 6 and 4.

College Hockey Result

Colby 4, Bates 2.

College Fencing Result

Yale 9, Columbia 8.

Sporting Around the Hub

DARTMOUTH'S varsity hockey team, one of the strongest to represent the Hanover institution in several years, meets Harvard on Boston Garden ice tomorrow evening in a Quadrangular League game. From a Dartmouth point of view the contest is an important one, because a victory for the Green would put it at the top of the standing. Also, it would be the first time in five years that the New Hampshire boys have taken a series from the Crimson. On Feb. 10, at Hanover, Dartmouth scored a 4-to-1 victory over the local six.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Joe Stubbs of the Crimson feels that Dartmouth's first forward line of Ike Powers at left wing, Frank Spain at center and Paul Guibord at right wing is the best college trio he has seen this year. Spain is a real hockey player and has improved his game vastly this season. In the Dartmouth scheme of attack, the Waban youth is mostly a play-maker.

♪ ♪ ♪

Michael S. Hovenanian, former Cambridge Latin player, and a left winger on the Harvard freshman team a year ago, will play his first varsity game tomorrow night as the Crimson third-line center against the Green. Hovenanian's availability strengthens the Harvard forward line group.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern, Harvard and Holy Cross, the three fastest one-mile college relay teams in New England, are matched for the final event of the University Club Games at the Garden on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21. A new Boston Garden team race record is expected. Holy Cross now holds the record at 3m. 23 1-5s., and in its race with Boston College at the B. A. A. Games last Saturday, came within one-fifth of a second of that mark.

♪ ♪ ♪

A Braves battery which is expected to win many games this coming season—Bob Brown and Al Spohrer—left Boston for St. Petersburg yesterday where they will start conditioning work as soon as possible. Brown, who did not pitch a game for the Tribe in 1933, will take plenty of time and easy throwing to work his arm back into shape. Manager Bill McKechnie is already in Florida, getting things in running order for the remainder of the squad.

♪ ♪ ♪

Eddie Collins, general-manager of the Red Sox, admitted yesterday that he may not be able to make the trip to Sarasota with the team, as work at Fenway Park may require his personal attention.

♪ ♪ ♪

Here's one for your hockey scrap book. Ed Denny is a freshman at Harvard and for the last few weeks has been playing regularly with the Berry Hockey Club. Unable to keep up in his studies, he has not played with the Crimson freshman six. Yesterday at the Garden, however, in the doubleheader between the Harvard freshmen and Newton High, and the Harvard Junior Varsity and the Berry Club, Denny played with two different teams, scoring five goals. He clinched the game for Berry by shooting in three first-period goals; and later, when notified that his probation had been lifted, took a place on the second line of the Crimson freshman six and scored two goals for that outfit.

♪ ♪ ♪

Edward S. Parsons, director of athletics at Northeastern, announced yesterday that the university's annual interscholastic track meet will be held in the Garden in 1935 instead of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Crowded conditions at the "Y" is the reason for the change.

♪ ♪ ♪

Allen Wahlgren, who threw the javelin over 190 feet to a new record in the Greater Boston intercollegiate meet last year only to have the mark thrown out when it was found that the Harvard athlete was on probation, is back in good standing and will be available for the remainder of the track season. Wahlgren is easily the best javelin thrower Harvard has had in many years and Coach Eddie Farrell has welcomed the youth with open arms.

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The Blue and Blue Rifle Club of Boston, composed of students of the English High School, has been granted a junior club charter by the National Rifle Association it is announced from Washington. The club has a charter membership of 70, and is one of about 2800 active rifle and pistol shooting clubs affiliated with the national association.

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Boston College will hold a spring football practice session this season for the first time in many years, the session beginning on April 9 and continuing for about a month. The workouts will be held on the space behind the Science Building, which has been prepared for that purpose.

Tobin Scores Lone Upset in Class C Squash Tennis Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Daniel J. Tobin, No. 2 of the home club team, scored the lone upset in the national squash tennis Class C championship yesterday at the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, when the third round was played. He defeated David H. Finck, leader of the champion City Athletic Club team, seeded third, 15—12, 15—5.

Joseph J. Lordi, New York Athletic Club, the leader, disposed of another prominent member of the City A. C., Stephen A. Tanburn, with similar ease, 15—7, 15—2, and Gerard T. Baxter leader of the home club, won even easier from I. H. Peck, Yale Club, 15—1, 15—1.

W. J. Hammerslough, Yale Club, defaulted his second-round match to C. S. Smith Harvard Club, but another member of the Yale Club team, J. T. P. Sullivan, remedied the matter, by winning from Smith after a hard battle, 15—12, 18—15.

C. S. Smith, Harvard Club, won from W. J. Hammerslough, Yale Club, by default.

Third Round

J. J. Lordi, N. Y. A. C., defeated S. A. Tanburn, City A. C., 15—7, 15—2.

J. N. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated J. M. Reid, Shelton Club, 17—18, 15—12, 15—12.

D. J. Tobin, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated D. H. Finck, City A. C., 15—12, 15—5.

V. de C. Lynn, Columbia U. C., defeated S. L. Alexander, Block Hall, 15—8, 2—15, 15—8.

J. T. P. Sullivan, Yale Club, defeated Smith, 15—12, 18—16.

Joseph Larocque, Harvard Club, defeated E. L. Kilroe, Columbia U. C., 15—6, 15—9.

H. R. Reeve, Bayside T. C., defeated E. N. Rosenthal, City A. C., 15—8, 18—16.

G. T. Baxter, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated I. H. Peck, Yale Club, 15—1, 15—1.

Equal Voice in Company Offered to Employees

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 15 (AP)—The United American Bosch Corporation, employing 1000 persons, yesterday announced plans for formation of an employees' council which would give workers "an equal voice with the management in affairs affecting their employment."

The president, Mr. A. T. Murray, in making the announcement, said: "We have left the acceptance or rejection of the plan entirely in the hands of our employees. The purpose is to promote the friendly feelings between our employees and the management which have existed for many years." The council, with an equal number of management representatives, would "decide all matters affecting work and working conditions."

College Basketball Results

Annapolis 31, Virginia M. I. 18.
Catawba 37, Newberry 35.
C. C. N. Y. 31, Rutgers 21.
Centre 37, Transylvania 34.
Colgate 34, Williams 31.
Cincinnati 38, Wittenberg 34.
Clark 32, M. I. T. 21.
Illinois Wesleyan 40, Bradley 29.
Mass. State 28, Amherst 27.
McGill 20, Vermont 19.
Michigan State 27, Detroit 20.
Millsaps 51, Birmingham-Southern 39.
Middlebury 41, St. Michael's 36.
Murray Teachers 41, Howard 26.
Ohio Wesleyan 39, Ohio 17.
Seth Low 31, New York Aggies 26.
St. John's 33, Long Island 28.
Trinity 31, Conn. State 15.
Tufts 49, Harvard 31.
Wabash 23, Evansville 17.
Vanderbilt 40, Sewanee 27.
Washington & Lee 43, N. C. State 37.
West Point 33, Lehigh 26.
West Virginia 44, Wash. & Jeff. 19.
Wesleyan 32, Coast Guard 19.
Wofford 54, Charleston 25.

Yale Football Practice

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 15 (AP)—The Yale Athletic Association announced last night that spring football practice will begin Feb. 26 in the Cox memorial cage. Earle (Greasy) Neale and Denny Myers left Morgantown, W. Va., yesterday, the association reported, and are expected to arrive today to take over their new duties as assistants to Raymond (Ducky) Pond, new head coach. Ivan Williamson of Michigan, new end coach, is expected here early next week. The spring practice will be conducted for five or six weeks, in preparation for one of the hardest schedules ever faced by a Yale football team.

Bermuda Six-Meter Races, May 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The international six-meter races will be held in Bermuda waters May 1 instead of April 1 according to a cable received here yesterday by six-meter class officials. The postponement of the date, through the efforts of J. Seward Johnson, now wintering in Bermuda, would give time for the new American six-meter sloops, under construction, to be completed. At least three American boats and as many Bermuda sloops are expected to race for the Prince of Wales Trophy.

Women's Western Open Golf

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—The date for the Women's Western Golf Association open championship tournament has been set for Oct. 8-13, it was announced today. June Beebe of Chicago will defend her title.

Columbia U. C. Team Climbs Into a Tie

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Team Standing

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	10	1	46	9	.909
New York A. C.	10	1	41	14	.909
City A. C.	7	4	32	23	.636
Crescent A.-H. C.	5	6	21	34	.455
Yale Club	3	9	23	37	.350
Harvard Club	2	9	16	39	.182
Princeton Club	2	9	16	39	.182

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Columbia University Club climbed up into the expected tie with New York Athletic Club yesterday in the semifinal round of the metropolitan Class A team squash tennis championship, by defeating Yale Club, 4 to 1, on the Columbia courts, while the Winged Foot players had a bye. They will meet next week in the final.

City Athletic Club clinched third place by defeating Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, on the courts of the latter, also at 4 to 1, and Harvard Club dropped back into a tie with Princeton Club, when the latter won on their own courts, 3 to 2. The summary:

Metropolitan Class A Team Championship

Columbia U. C. 4, Yale Club 1

P. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated R. B. Haines, 15—6, 15—8.

P. T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated J. R. Quincy, 15—6, 15—3.

F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated L. H. Sonneborn, 15—12, 16—15, 15—3.

F. V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., defeated W. D. Hoag, 15—7, 15—9.

C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated H. A. Haines, 15—6, 15—8.

City A. C. 4, Crescent A.-H. C. 1

L. S. Green, City, defeated J. A. Schwarz Jr., 15—3, 15—8.

L. A. Strasser, City, defeated W. J. Hall, 15—10, 15—12.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, won from S. L. Samuels, by default.

Harold Ablowich, City, defeated W. T. Hanley, 15—3, 15—6.

Julian M. Cowen, City, defeated Donald Lawson, 18—16, 15—8.

Princeton Club 3, Harvard Club 2

R. C. Hynson, Princeton, won from P. V. S. Hyde, by default.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton, defeated W. K. Rice, 15—10, 15—3.

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., 15—0, 15—12.

R. C. Flack, Harvard, defeated J. R. Montgomery, 6—15, 15—13, 15—4.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard, defeated M. C. Markham, 15—12, 15—2.

Vines Leads Tilden, Winning in Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 15 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines defeated Bill Tilden, 9—7, 6—1, 6—1, in a professional tennis exhibition march last night to go into the lead 10 to 9 for their series during a nation-wide tour.

Approximately 3000 spectators attended. Vincent Richards defeated Bruce P. Barnes, 6—2, 6—4. In one set of doubles, Tilden and Barnes defeated Vines and Richards, 8—6.

Caledonians in Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 15—The Utica Curling Club of this city and the Caledonian Curling Club of New York City will meet in the final of the Allen Memorial Medal tournament as the result of their victories, yesterday. The Caledonians scored a 17-to-11 victory over Racebrook of Orange, Conn., and over Saranac Lake, 13 to 12, while Utica defeated Schenectady, 17 to 9.

McNeely Purchases Club

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Sacramento baseball club was purchased yesterday by Earl McNeely, manager since 1932. McNeely completed a deal with the banks which took the Pacific Coast League Club away from Lewis Moreing because of failure to meet financial obligations. The new owner will be president and manager of the team.

Maroons Invade Garden Tonight To Play Boston Six

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Montreal
Siebert, lw		rw, Ward
Barry, c		c, Smith
Clapper, rw		lw, Northcott
Wilcox, ld		rd, Wentworth
Shore, rd		ld, Frew
Thompson, g		g, Kerr

Boston spares—Beattie, Stewart, Lamb, Harnott, O'Neil, Galbraith, Smith, Lane, Oliver. Montreal spares—Trottier, Brydson, Haynes, Blinco, Robinson, Kilrea, Cain, Evans, Mackenzie.

Boston Bruins, strengthened by the return of Archie Wilcox, defenseman, play their last game of the regular season with Montreal Maroons at the Boston Garden tonight. In the five previous games with Maroons the Bruins have not fared very well, having lost four times.

With the local team practically out of all hope of making the playoffs, Manager Ross is watching his team play with thoughts of next season. Maroons are very much in the running for the Canadian group playoffs and need a victory over the locals tonight. At present the visitors hold second place four points ahead of Canadiens and six ahead of Americans.

Maroons have fast forwards in the veteran line of Northcott, Smith and Ward. These forwards are relieved by Trottier, Brydson, Haynes, Blinco, Robinson and Kilrea, Blinco, spending his first season in the N. H. L., is rating highly all over the circuit. Stew Evans, former Detroit defenseman, will make his first appearance here in a Maroon uniform.

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It is something of a coincidence that both Philadelphia and Boston should lose their first home games of the Canadian-American Hockey League season on the same night.

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Quebec Beavers have opportunity to tie the Boston Cubs for first place by defeating Providence tonight.

♪ ♪ ♪

Contributions or applications for tickets to the "Hitchman night" may be sent to Edmond F. Dagnino, care of the Boston Co-Operative Bank at 53 State Street, Boston. It is encouraging to professional hockey the way the fans are getting behind this affair.

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Eddie Shore's appearance on Toronto ice could not have been under better conditions than as a participant in the Ace Bailey benefit game and his reception by Toronto fans eliminated all doubt as to their welcome.

♪ ♪ ♪

Both Shore and Nels Stewart are to play against Maroons at the Garden tonight in the All-Star uniforms they wore at Toronto. According to the Bruin management ticket holders requested it.

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N. Y. Americans may not win any other championships this season, but they sure accomplished something when they won the city series from Rangers for the first time in eight years.

♪ ♪ ♪

Perk Galbraith, Bruins' veteran defensive winger, refused to be interviewed on "how to score goals" after tallying his third counter in two years at the Garden Tuesday night.

Maple Leafs Defeat All-Stars in Benefit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 15—A crowd of 14,074 contributed close to $21,000 here last night when the Maple Leafs met an all-star collection from the other teams of the National Hockey League in aid of "Ace" Bailey. The locals won a speedy and wide-open encounter by 7 to 3, but their last two goals were scored in the closing minutes on breakaways from power attacks by the stars.

Bailey was given a tremendous ovation when he appeared on the ice to present the medals and other mementos of the game to the competing players and the second largest outburst of applause was tendered to Eddie Shore.

The locals had an edge in team play, while the stars had the greater man power. The locals secured a 2-to-1 lead in the first period, but the stars tied the count at 3 all in the second only to have the Leafs take the lead again and then they added three more in the final period. Gardiner had 45 stops and Hainsworth 38. Hainsworth was brilliant in the Toronto goal, while Jackson was the best forward on the ice. The summary:

Maple Leafs		All-Stars
Jackson, Cotton, Kilrea, Boll, lw		
rw, Cook, Ward, Aurie		
Primeau, Blair, Thoms, c		
c, Morenz, Stewart, Himes, R. Smith		
C. Conacher, Doraty, Sands, rw		
lw, Jollat, Finnigan, Lewis		
Day, Levinsky, ld	rd, Shore, Dutton	
Clancy, Horner, rd		

The Home Forum

Manufacture de Pain d'Épice

JUST now, as one's thoughts of Paris waver between impulses of exasperation and of compassion, it is perhaps not strange that I should remember the Gingerbread Woman. How I hope she is safe! Almost I would squander a cable if I supposed there was any possibility of a reply. If the newspaper accounts are to be trusted, there has been rioting not far from her little shop and I could not bear to have one of her show windows smashed. Mercifully, there were of course her shutters—those stout wooden ones to which Parisian shopkeepers have so often had triumphant recourse in time of danger.

Her shop was never too easy to find. One walked along rue St. Honoré and crossed the width of rue Royale, being careful not to turn left as the tumbrils did towards Place de la Concorde; one crossed by the help of one "island" and then another, and continued along rue Faubourg St. Honoré with its quaint narrowness and sudden, unaccountable angles. And there, so small and dim and unassuming that not everyone noticed it, was her shop labeled "Manufacture de Pain d'Épice." Do you know what this is? Have you eaten it, cut thin and spread with sweet butter, at tea-time?

Early on most mornings her shutters would be lifted off and in her windows would be ranged her wares—all pain d'épice (a sort of glorified gingerbread), all the same and yet all different. For there would be pain d'épice decorated with cherries which looked incredibly rosy against their dusky setting, pain d'épice decorated with gleaming slices of lemon peel or orange peel, pain d'épice adorned with designs and scrolls in sugar and colored icings—even pain d'épice plain. It seemed improbable that there could be enough customers in Paris to warrant the baking of such bountiful supplies, enough proud occasions to befit such confections of noble variety and design.

* * *

When last her shrill bell tinkled to announce me, Madame was perched on a high stool backed by tiers of shelves fairly loaded with spicy brown loaves. She was turning the heel of a red woolen stocking. I know that more nearly suggests the grandmother in a fairy tale, but I cannot be held responsible for that. Blinking at the sudden influx of sunlight and smiling demurely, she greeted me; and as soon as my faulty French betrayed my foreignness, she insisted that she remembered me.

"Mais oui, Mademoiselle, parfaitement. I do not forget a single one of my American clients. Memory? Ah, oui. Ça suffice."

And she did indeed seem to be familiar with my preference: that, while I could admire and marvel at the loaves adorned with the orange and lemon peel, with the cherries and the brilliant icings, when it came to a practical issue I remained loyal to pain d'épice plain. I asked her all over again how it is made and, as always, I could not follow her voluble explanations. My French does not extend to the phraseology of the kitchen. I had to be accompanied by a small brown dictionary, bought at one of the stalls which line the quays of the Rive Gauche, whenever I discussed dinner with Yvonne. The one thing I could remember was the presence of honey among the ingredients. They said it was the honey which gave pain d'épice its delectable consistency—half cake, half leather, but always mellow and delicious, especially with cheese—Gruyère or what the French call "Petit Suisse." I have been known to bring two enormous loaves back to the United States in my luggage; but on that last occasion of my call in the rue Faubourg St. Honoré, I bought only one medium-sized loaf to take home to Yvonne.

* * *

Yvonne, the rascal—being that combination of naïveté and "gamin" so frequently encountered among her class—knowing my devotion to pain d'épice, kept it from me as long as she could contrive the means. Every day at luncheon we went through the same ingenuous game. I would ask for the pain d'épice which was kept in a certain cupboard in the dining room. Setting down the cheese before me, Yvonne would cock her head on one side, her eyes would flash mischievously, she would throw up her hands in a gesture of despair.

"Pain d'épice? . . . Il n'y en a plus. . . . Tout mangé. . . . Fini. . . . Mademoiselle, comme c'est dommage!"

That was my cue to expostulate—to remind Yvonne how it was only yesterday that I returned laden from rue Faubourg St. Honoré, that the loaf had been cut only once, that I knew very well there was plenty, that she might as well give it to me at once. But that was never any good. I must agree with her. I must say what a pity it was that it was all eaten so soon; and sigh at having to finish my luncheon without it. That was invariably successful. Laughing uproariously, Yvonne would swoop upon the little cupboard, jerk open the door, and pull out the blue plate simply overflowing with brown delight.

"Ah, voilà! Mademoiselle, ce n'est pas fini."

* * *

Is it any wonder that I hope that small shop in the rue Faubourg St. Honoré is unharmed?

MARGARET WILLIAMSON.

The Visit

I never leave your house quite
empty-handed.
It is not that you press upon me the
loan of a book
Or a pot of jam or a cutting from
your garden;
It is none of these that I carry
down your pathway.
It is something that I discover with
surprise
As I make my way home again,
remembering nothing
In your manner or in your speech
to suggest a giving,—
And each time I wonder that it
should be so.
Let me recall our visit. You sat by
the window,
Quiet, making no effort. You
spoke but little.
You may perhaps have passed me
a plate of cakes
Or offered a temperate word about
last night's play;
But always you seemed receptive,
not as a donor
Of so rich a gift as the peace that
walks with me now.

I take home new wisdom, although
few words were spoken
At your house today, and none of
them solemn or wise;
Without gracious phrase or gesture, or visible token
You have somehow bestowed a
gift that I greatly prize.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

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Portrait of Jan Asselyn by Rembrandt van Rijn

A SYMPATHETIC portrait of an artist, made by his contemporary, has always an added interest. When a very great artist like Rembrandt records his fellow painter in an etching, we have matter for thought. Why did he not paint him, he who used the paint brush and the etcher's needle with equal ease?

Jan Asselyn was himself a painter. Here he stands, a little man—he was very little; his look both quick and meditative. We can believe, as the critics say of him, that his remarkably firm and neat pencil touched the trees and plants in his landscapes with great sharpness and spirit; but we can also see why that peculiar warmth and charm of sunlight touched his scenes and tenderly colored the skies and far-off horizons.

What Rembrandt, the master etcher of all times and peoples, has done is to portray with a swift precision, of which the etched plate alone is capable, a distinct and unforgettable impression of the man, so distinct that we become instantly acquainted with him, as if we actually stood in the room and he were looking at us unreservedly. Only a master-hand can do this; only the clear-seeing eye that penetrates the heart of man can teach the hand what to portray, what to record.

As for the etching itself, if one is interested in such matters, it was signed and dated about 1647—the last two numbers being a little indistinct. The first impression from the etched plate showed a picture standing on an easel in the background. This was imperfectly burnished out in a later printing from the plate, and at last the background was more completely cleared of it. This print shows the plate in its third state. Even with such a history the impression, as collectors call the printed etching, is fine, and the portraiture a thing of wonder.

Rembrandt's etchings have such ineradicable vigor that even twentieth century impressions, slightly reworked, show unmistakably the master-hand, and eighteenth century impressions are often excellent. While many a plate of other etchers is exhausted in a limited number of printings, especially dry-point etchings, Rembrandt's plates seem inexhaustible. What is his secret?

Rembrandt, like Shakespeare, like Phidias, is a man to give us all pause. Incomparable, what is the secret of each! In the case of the painter, at least enough is recorded of his manner of work to show us his unwearying enthusiasm for his art and his indefatigable self-instruction. We can name his teachers—Jacob Isaaksz van Swanenburgh in his native town of Leyden, Pieter Lastman in Amsterdam, and perhaps Jan Pynas; but we cannot give them too much credit, nor do they explain Rembrandt.

His first recorded etching is in 1628, when he was twenty-two. That he devoted himself as ardently to etching as to painting is evident from his mastery of both mediums of art expression; for at the age of twenty-four he is past-master in etching, his technique so perfect as to leave no room for improvement. He is credited with as many as three hundred and seventy-five etched plates, though some critics say considerably less. His early etchings show that he made use of this medium for many quick studies of separate heads and figures. Later his illustrations of Bible scenes formed a large part of his etched work.

Working from any model at hand, he painted or etched his family, his father, himself. In the prosecution of his studies, he frequently served himself as model, proving a finished actor as well as painter. We find him assuming many attitudes, in many costumes, but especially for the effect of facial expression. We see him open-mouthed, grimacing, laughing, haggard-eyed; all vigorous and valued studies.

His self-education was consistently ardent, and his adventures into the field of color and light insatiable. It is said of him that he used light as an actual material—that he composed in light. Going through the Rijks Museum in Amsterdam, where many works of his seventeenth century contemporaries have been gathered together, as you come suddeny upon a painting by Rembrandt everything else seems insignificant, transcended by the vigor and mastery of a vital impression of life. This is where all that ardent self-instruction led.

The human body—hands, attitude, face, has become a channel of expression, a familiar handwriting saying something so definite, so fundamental in character that it is unforgettable. Here movements of shadows seem to revolve majestically around centers of light; shadows are modulated, thinned, massive and dense yet transparent, a darkness which is penetrable—not black. Here architecture looms enormous, mysteriously lighted. Here fabrics are curiously lustrous. Here we apprehend and are held by the splendid interpretation of a master-hand; but first, and last and continuously, we know and are sure that we see, not a mere portrait but a man.

With Villagers of the Hungarian Plains

My host and hostess, knowing of my wish to see the different phases of Magyar life, had taken me to various villages and towns on the Plain, and had explained everything that puzzled me.

The villages, which do not differ much from the towns, attracted me most at sunset, when the men and maidens were returning home. The scene was one of great animation. Everything was on the move, from the herd of cattle to the cowboy, who, with the unmistakable air of one "born to the saddle," rode bareback in the most approved cowboy fashion, as if he were hurrying to the rescue of some fair maiden.

The first time I witnessed the riot of colour and movement I was perhaps most impressed; it formed such a complete contrast to the mornings when I had listened to the magic piping of the shepherd's flute, and seen the wondrous awakening of the giant Plain. The women in their white linen bodices with large loose sleeves, and short white linen skirts protected by dark blue aprons, edged with coloured borders, were wonderfully attractive. They wore boots like the men, and the bright red leather out of which this footgear was often made, gave a very effective touch of colour to their simple costumes. . . .

The men's ordinary working dress is a simple enough affair. It usually consists of a short linen shirt with wide sleeves, and a pair of loose linen trousers, fashioned tightly round the waist, which just tip the high-topped boots. In winter a sheepskin coat, often embroidered with silk of various colours in weird designs, effectively protects him from the cold. The complete national costume is seldom worn by the peasants, except on holidays, and I thought how well the simple dress blended with the grandeur of the Great Plain.

The villages, too, dotted sparsely over this Hungarian "prairie," were most picturesque from a distance, and when we had visited several of them my first impression was strengthened. The homesteads were distinctly attractive, with white walls, blue lintels, and straw roofs, all of which were in very good condition. The cottages were usually white-washed; it was the richer peasants who gave the attractive touch of color to the landscape. At times the reds, greens, and blues would have been crude in a smaller setting.

Some of the villages were very large, numbering many thousand inhabitants, but nearly all were built upon the same plan; a wide open space in the centre, near which was erected any important public building, and, of course, the church. Long benches were placed under the trees in the streets, and we saw many little groups there enjoying an animated gossip. The huge courtyards, which are as inseparable from the villages as the open spaces in the centre, must look very beautiful in the spring, when the cherry trees are in blossom.—ELIZABETH KEITH MORRIS, in "Hungary: The Land of Enchantment." (London: Hartley).

"ПОЛЬЗУЯСЬ ВРЕМЕНЕМ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В СТРЕМЛЕНИИ преодолеть в себе умственную или физическую апатию можно получить очень много, продумав внимательно воззвание в пятьдесят второй главе книги пророка Исаии, начинающееся словами: "Восстань, восстань!" Особое ударение на этом слове призывает читателя к еще большему усилию, поощряя его сделать еще новую попытку, хотя ему, может быть, и кажется, что он в своих усилиях дошел до последних пределов. При чтении слов, которые следуют за этим воззванием:—"облекись в силу твою!"—мы начинаем глубже чувствовать значение скрытых духовных сил. Припоминая, какой прилив энергии мы испытываем, очнувшись от тяжелого сна, ибо радостное чувство пробуждения рассеивает ложное ощущение беспомощности и опасности, мы, вероятно, найдем, что это воспоминание помогает нам изгнать с успехом те иллюзии, которые мы видим днем, на яву. Другие стихи из Библии, заключающие такие слова, как:—"Встань!", "Отряси с себя прах!", "Поднимите глаза ваши!"—возносят нашу мысль и вливают в нас духовную энергию. Павел, например, писал Римлянам:—"Так поступайте, зная время, что наступил уже час пробудиться нам от сна. Ибо ныне ближе к нам спасение, нежели, когда мы уверовали."—А к Колоссянам он писал:—«Со внешними обходитесь благоразумно, пользуясь временем."

Некто, стараясь преодолеть в себе леность и безразличие, которые сопровождались тягостным чувством пустоты и уныния, обрел поддержку в изучении вышеупомянутых мест Библии. Он увидел, что—"обходитесь благоразумно" и "пользуясь временем"—близки одно к другому, при условии определения слова "пользоваться" в смысле "хорошего и разумного использования." Не должны ли мы стремиться, как можно вернее помочь тем "внешним," которые нуждаются в укрепляющей их радости Божьего присутствия, а равно в утешении и уверенности, вытекающих из духовного понимания.

Если мы, пред лицом какого-нибудь серьезного вопроса, сознательно разберемся в своем собственном характере, то, может быть, обнаружим у себя ту или другую привычку, исправление которой устранит причину наших тревог и поведет к духовному росту. Возможно, что для тех, кто почувствует себя вынужденным признаться в своей склонности к лени и самооблажению, это явится весьма неприятной неожиданностью; возможно, что сознание необходимости работы причиняет им досаду; возможно что они в тайне мечтают об иной работе, нежели та, которой они заняты; возможно, наконец, что затаенное возмущение порождает у них чувство недовольства, лицемерие и нерадивое выполнение работы. Однако, обратившись к божественному Разуму за указанием, они видят, что деятельность присуща вечно действующему божественному разумению, что человек отражает уменье и радостную деятельность и не знает и ни может быть стеснен ленью или личной слабостью к причудам и фантазиям.

Mary Baker Eddy пишет: "Время прошлое и время настоящее—оба могут нас сокрушать, но время *использованное* красноречиво вещает во славу Бога" (Pulpit and Press, стр. 1), и в "The First Church of Christ, Scientist and Miscellany (стр. 252), она напоминает нам, как мы лучше всего может использовать время: "Будьте заняты божественной Любовью." Лень и усердие имеют противоположные последствия. Наблюдайте за резвящимся ребенком. Как только ему "нечего делать," он мгновенно становится грустным, но находит себе места и для того, чтобы рассеять свою скуку иногда прибегает к запретным вещам. Дайте ему какое-нибудь поручение или какую-нибудь созидательную работу и вы увидите, как он оживится, радостно откликнется на ваш зов, проявив ревность и непосредственность свободы.

Кто проводит свое время в любовном служении, находит, что научается жить правильно в настоящем. У него не бывает таких моментов, когда бы он предавался сожалениям об неиспользованных возможностях в прошлом, не занимается он также смутными мечтаниями о будущем. Пред лицом непредвиденной задачи или, будучи призваны к служению, мы прежде всего начинаем иногда отговариваться тем, что неспособны к этому. Но Бог, наверное, Сам уже заботится о способности избранных. Будем же на высоте нашей новой ответственности, соединяя смирение с верою, что сила Божия может руководить нами. Существует склонность преувеличивать свое личное значение в каком-нибудь деле—в коммерческом предприятии, в семье,— чувствовать, что мы необходимы. Но одинаково также неправильно недооценивать наши способности и уклоняться от нашего очевидного долга, от обязанностей из-за самобичевания, самосожаления или ложного чувства подчиненности. Хотение не есть плодотворное занятие, если мы не приносим с собою трудолюбие, честность, бескорыстие, настойчивость, искреннее желание на благо всем, добровольно работая для выполнения поданных заданий.

Может быть, кто-либо спросит: что делать тому, кто без всяких видимых с своей стороны причин, лишился места? Но и тут мы можем хорошо использовать наше время,—не утратить его, ибо дела всегда есть много, чтобы увеличить свое духовное понимание и формировать свой характер. В книге текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy пишет (стр. 254); "Человеческая природа должна проникнуться Евангелием. Бог просит нас теперь любовно взять на себя этот труд." Всегда-ли мы согласны "теперь любовно" взять на себя задачу самообуздания—даже, если мы и признаем, что это нужно? Вечность единственное измерение Жизни. Мы можем начать теперь зная, что впереди нас ждут годы обильных занятий. Любовь—доходна и, если мы всегда заняты божественной Любовью, то мы открываем себя постоянному приливу Божьих благословений и мы свободны тогда от нужды и страха. Раскрытая протянутая рука, готовая дать—это та, которая получила от Бога, не знающего ни промедления, ни отсрочек. Его обещание звучит: "Так говорит Господь: во время благоприятное Я услышал Тебя и в день спасения помог Тебе."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"Redeeming the time"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE endeavor to overcome mental or physical apathy much may be gained from pondering the message found in the fifty-second chapter of Isaiah, beginning with "Awake, awake." The word thus emphasized challenges the reader to greater effort, encouraging him to try yet once more, even though he may think he has already reached the limit of endeavor. When one reads the words which follow, "put on thy strength," one is roused to deeper appreciation of latent spiritual power. Remembering the returning vigor that comes to one starting up from a bad dream, the alertness of being awake dispelling the false feeling of helplessness and danger, we may be helped to banish daytime illusions with satisfying results. Other verses in the Bible containing such words as "arise," "shake thyself," "lift up your eyes," elevate thought and instill spiritual energy. Paul, for example, wrote to the Romans, "It is high time to awake out of sleep: for now is our salvation nearer than when we believed;" and to the Colossians, "Walk in wisdom toward them that are without, redeeming the time."

One who was struggling to overcome indolence and indifference, which were accompanied with an overwhelming sense of futility and discouragement, was aided by study of these passages. It was found that walking "in wisdom" is akin to "redeeming the time," for one definition of the word "redeem" is, "make good use of." How much of true helpfulness we should strive to express, then, to "them that are without"—to those who are in need of the sustaining joy of God's presence, the comfort and confidence which spiritual understanding brings!

If one has a difficult problem to face, a knowledge of one's mental traits will often reveal a habit which, when corrected, removes the cause of the trouble and leads to spiritual growth. It may come as a shock when a person is compelled to admit a liking for idleness and self-ease; he may find that he resents having to work; at least, he cherishes secret yearnings for work different from that in which he is engaged, and this suppressed rebellion engenders discontent, hypocrisy, and half-hearted accomplishment. As such a one turns to the divine Mind for guidance, it is revealed to him that activity is inherent in ever operative divine intelligence; that man reflects ability and joyous activity, and cannot know or be hampered by laziness or selfish indulgence of whims and fancies.

Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Time past and time present, both, may pain us, but time *improved* is eloquent in God's praise" (Pulpit and Press, p. 1); and in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 252), she reminds us how we may make good use of our time: "Keep yourselves busy with divine Love." Idleness and industry have opposite effects. Let one watch a child about his activities: falling short of "something to do," he immediately becomes pensive, restless, and sometimes he will resort to forbidden things to cover his ennui. Give him an errand, or a constructive task, and his relief and joy are apparent; he will respond happily, expressing alertness and spontaneous freedom.

One who improves his time with loving service finds he is learning how to live rightly in the present. He is not subject to seasons of remorse induced by neglected opportunities of the past, nor does he entertain vague dreams and longings for the future. Confronted by an unforeseen task, or called to service, our first subterfuge is sometimes our own unfitness, yet God will surely take care of the fitness of His messenger; so let us rise to the new responsibility, combining meekness with trust in the might of God's power to guide us. There is a tendency to overrate individual importance to a cause, a business concern, a family; to feel that we are indispensable. It is equally wrong to underrate our ability, thus shirking obvious duties and obligations through self-condemnation, self-pity, or false subordination. Wishing is not a profitable occupation, unless one brings to bear industry, honesty, integrity, persistence, and a sincere desire for the good of all, willingly working for the promotion of true achievement.

Someone may ask, What is one to do if for no apparent reason of his own he is out of work? Even here we may make good use of our time—redeem it; for there is always much to be done to increase spiritual understanding and build character. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 254): "The human self must be evangelized. This task God demands us to accept lovingly to-day." Do we always accept this task of self-discipline "lovingly to-day"—even when we recognize the desirability of such work? Eternity is the only measurement of Life. We may start this task, knowing we have abundance of occupation throughout the years. Love is remunerative, and as we keep "busy with divine Love," we find ourselves open to the continual flow of God's blessings, free from want and anxiety. The hand stretched forth to give is one that has received from God, who knows no procrastination, no delay. His promise reads, "Thus saith the Lord, In an acceptable time have I heard thee, and in a day of salvation have I helped thee."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

The Young Garden

Gardens, it seems, can be "new" or "old," but never "young." And this is strange, for every true gardener knows of a much loved corner that is, and always has been, young. If you listen, he will tell you of it; and, if you follow, he will take you there.

It is a small, grassy place of mounds and dells, separated from the grown-up lawns and flower beds by a hedge so deep and strong that the old cannot encroach nor the young escape. And here, when the spring sun warms the grass, blue blades stretch up among the green and lively buds unfold, until the space is golden from end to end, a swinging sheet of sunshine that does not vanish with the day.

Daffodils are young flowers; so are daisies and wild roses and pinks. Canterbury bells and chrysanthemums are grown-up, lilacs are elderly, and foxgloves are very old. There are no Canterbury bells or foxgloves in the young garden. After the daffodils have gone back into the ground for a season, the grass is strewn with daisies, and then the may comes out. Are any trees so young as may trees? They stand about in the grass on stout little legs, twisting this way and that as if looking for someone to come and play with them. I defy anybody to be serious in the company of may; when the boughs are covered with blossom and the air is filled with the simple scent, it is best to give up the attempt and be natural.

Wild roses have made their way into the Corner. They caught the attraction of the place and arrived by themselves, hiding away in the hedge until June came and discovered them; and other flowers that had grown weary of being looked after blew onto a strip of soil by the wooden gate and became small and wild and happy.

The Corner has been in the same place for centuries. Perhaps it is because no one meddles with it that it remains forever young.

Request

Willow bend your supple grace
To make beautiful this place;
Catch the wind in your pale leaves,
Lure the swallow from the eaves;
Spread your arms to cradle small
Feathered heads. Let no foot fall.
Willow bend your supple grace
To make beautiful this place.

PEARL LOGAN WOODBRIDGE.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Further Advances In Nearly Every Group of Stocks

Motors, Steels, Rails and Metals in Good Demand —Utilities Narrow

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Strong buying came into the stock market today, carrying prices up 1 to around 3 points over a wide front.

Numerous groups responded to brisk demand and included rails, steels, sugars, metals and merchandising shares. The late tone was firm. U. S. Smelting rose 3 points.

Issues 1 to 2 higher included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, General Motors, Case, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, American Sugar Refining and Santa Fe.

United Aircraft was an isolated soft spot.

New highs for the last year or more were reached by shares of Montgomery Ward, American Can and some others with advances of a point or more.

Return of Confidence

While some brokers looked for further irregularities in equity price movements during the hearings on the exchange control bill at Washington, others spoke of the "gradual return of confidence" and anticipated an early resumption of public interest in stocks as well as higher grade bonds.

The observation was made by some analysts that actual business news, which has been of the brightest recently, may have lost some of its importance as a market weather vane due to other factors.

At the same time, various statisticians were predicting that according to present indications, February industrial production may score the largest percentage advance over the January level since the war boom of 1915. In addition, the current month was expected to make the best showing, as compared with the corresponding year-earlier month, since 1923. Considerable significance was attached to the February advance in view of the expanded consumer demand which was said to have substantially reduced excessive stocks built up last summer.

Bonds Have Cheerful Tone

The bond market had a fairly cheerful tone today which traders attributed to the increasing tendency of financial interests to emphasize the brightening side of the business picture.

Low priced groups received considerable attention, and most of the high grade corporate loans were well supported. U. S. Governments had a narrow and quiet market during the early trading with values quoted from 2/32s of a point higher to 2/32s lower.

Higher prices were paid for loans like Detroit Edison 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 5s, Duquesne Light 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Santa Fe 4s, and Southern Pacific 4½s.

A flurry of buying caused a 13-point jump in Royal Dutch Shell 4s following news that a Dutch court had upheld the right of holders to collect interest in gold.

Bonds of some of the downtrodden rails like Missouri Pacific and St. Louis-San Francisco responded to a moderate buying interest, particularly the 5s of the former which rose about 2 points.

Among the more active divisions there were some scattered losses, but most of them were within fractional limits, and under small volume.

Austrian bonds suffered a further loss of ground, but it was small in comparison with recent slumps. German Agricultural Bank 6s dropped nearly 4 points, but other important groups were fairly steady.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; specialties lead advance.

Bonds: Firm; secondary issues strong.

Curb: Firm; oil and mining shares rally.

Foreign Exchanges: Steady; dollar declines slightly.

Cotton: Higher; trade and Wall Street buying; higher sterling exchange.

Sugar: Lower; easier spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Firm; sympathy with stocks.

Corn: Steady; shipping demand good.

Hogs: Steady, top $4.75.

Foreign

London: Although the continental situation still checked any large business, a better tone was registered on the stock exchange today. Gilt-edged securities, transatlantic issues and industrials improved on light support. Activity in speculative issues was subdued. The market closed steadier.

Paris: All prices on the Bourse were firm today. Domestic issues reflected the confidence of traders in the Cabinet, while international issues responded to the optimism in Wall Street. The closing was steady.

Berlin: After opening firm on buying orders, prices on the Boerse closed weak, as a result of speculative selling.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.90¾	.91¼	.90½	.90⅝	..
July	.89½	.89¾	.89¼	.89⅝	..
September	.90¼	.90½	.90	.90½ +	⅛
	Corn				
May	.51¾	.52½	.51⅝	.52	..
July	.53⅞	.54	.53¾	.54	..
September	.55¼	.55⅞	.55⅛	.55¾	..
	Oats				
May	.37	.37	.36⅝	.36⅝ —	⅛
July	.36½	.36½	.36	.36½ —	⅛
September	.36½	.36¼	.35⅝	.35⅝ —	¼

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.88¼	.87⅞	.88⅛ +	⅜
July	.89¼	.88¼	.88¼ +	⅜

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.15	Last Feb.14
42	35	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	42½	42½	42½	42
89½	89	7	Abraham & S pf	20	90	90	90	..
11⅝	6⅝	..	Adams Express	6500	11	10¼	10⅝	10⅝
27⅝	16	1	Adams Mills	4900	28⅞	27½	28½	27⅝
11	7¾	..	Addressograph	500	10½	9⅝	10½	9⅞
7⅝	5¼	..	Adance Rumely	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
9⅝	6¼	*1.60	Affiliated Prod	500	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝
106¼	95½	3†	Air Reduction	900	103⅝	103⅛	103¼	101¾
2 23½	20⅝	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3200	22⅝	22½	22½	22½
8¼	3¾	..	Alleghany Corp	1200	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
14⅝	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	500	12⅝	12	12⅝	11⅝
13⅛	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	300	12	11	11⅛	10⅝
157⅛	144	6	Allied Chem	1800	155	153	155	153¼
126	122⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	100	124	124	124	..
22⅜	16⅛	..	Allis Chalmers	6900	22	21¼	21⅝	20¾
20½	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	16½	16⅛	16½	..
5¼	4	..	Amal Leather	..	..	4⅝	4⅝	..
50¾	41½	2	Amerada	1500	49½	49⅛	49⅝	48¾
36	34⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	800	33	32¾	33	31½
33	14½	..	Am Bank Note	700	31¼	30	30⅛	19¼
46½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
12⅜	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	1500	12½	11¼	12½	11¼
64	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	50	60	59	60	..
38	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	1100	35½	35¼	35½	35¾
107	98	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	106¼	106½	106	..
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	10600	107¾	105½	107⅛	105⅝
136	126⅜	7	Am Can pf	100	137	137	137	..
33⅞	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	2100	32½	31½	32	31¾
56¼	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	100	53½	53½	53½	..
49½	46½	2†	Am Chicle	300	49¾	49½	49¾	49½
6½	3¾	..	Am Colortype	100	5½	5½	5½	6
62¾	51¼	..	Am Com Alcohol	6200	52½	50½	51½	50½
4½	3⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	800	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3½
13¾	7⅞	..	Am & For Pow	5600	12	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	26½	25⅜	25⅝	25
25	13	..	Am & For Pow 6	1500	22	22	22	21
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	15⅝	15½	15⅝	13½
21	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	700	21⅝	20¾	21⅝	20⅝
40⅜	30½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	33	33	33	30½
10	6⅝	..	Am Ice	900	9⅝	9	9⅛	9
45	35¼	.6	Am Ice pf	100	43	43	43	..
11	6½	..	Am International	4800	10½	9⅞	10⅛	9⅛
1⅜	¾	..	Am La France	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
38⅝	20¼	..	Am Locomotive	2400	37½	35⅝	37½	35¼
71	50	..	Am Loco pf	500	69	66	69	67
9¾	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	..
27¼	18	..	Am Metal	31800	27⅝	26¾	27¼	27¼
87	79½	..	Am Metal 6%	400	91	87	91	..
31⅝	21	1½	Am News	50	29½	29½	29½	30
12¾	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	10200	11⅞	10⅝	11⅛	10⅜
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	27⅜	24½	27¼	24½
26¼	12⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1600	23⅝	23	23½	21⅝
17⅝	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	12200	16⅝	15⅞	16¼	16⅛
27⅞	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	35400	27½	25⅝	27¼	26⅜
46⅝	34	3	Am Safety Razor	100	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	..
6	3¼	..	Am Seating	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	700	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	25⅝	23½	25⅝	..
51¼	41⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	98400	51¼	50	50⅝	49⅞
100	100	..	Am Smelt & Ref pf	1700	104½	104½	104½	102¼
82	71½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	82	81	82	81
26⅝	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	800	25¼	24½	24⅞	24¼
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	20	79¾	79	79¾	..
44¼	37	2½†	Am Stores	100	43	43	43	..
56	46	3	Am Sugar Ref	400	58¾	58	58¾	56
125¼	103¾	4†	Am Tel & Tel	9900	123	121½	123	121¾
20	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	20	15½	15½	15½	..
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	9800	23⅞	23½	23⅞	23¼
17⅛	14½	..	Am Woolen	1800	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	15¼
83¾	61⅝	1.25	Am Woolen pf	2000	79	76¾	78	77½
3¾	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	500	3¼	2¼	3¼	..
14⅞	5½	..	Am Writ Pap pf	300	10½	10½	10½	..
8½	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	600	8½	7⅞	8½	7½
17⅜	13⅜	..	Anaconda Cop	18500	17½	16⅞	17½	16⅜
24⅜	18	.60	Anchor Cap	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	20¾
7¼	5	..	A P W Paper	100	6	6	6	..
31⅞	27⅛	1	*Archer Daniels	400	29	29	29	27
87	76½	7	Armour Del pf	100	86	85½	86	85½
6¾	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	3900	5¾	5½	5½	5½
3¼	2⅛	..	Armour Ill B	4200	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
58¼	55	..	Armour Ill pf	200	59¼	58¾	59¼	58¾
6⅜	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	3500	8	7½	8	7⅞
6¼	3⅝	..	Artloom Corp	60	7½	7¼	7½	7½
7½	5	..	Art Metal Const	100	7½	7¼	7½	7½
3¼	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	900	3½	2¾	3¼	2⅜
18⅜	11½	..	Asso Dry Goods	2500	17⅜	17	17½	17¼
73⅜	54	..	Atchison T&SF	4200	71	68¾	70¾	69
83	70½	3.30	Atchison pf	1300	84	83	84	83
53¼	39	..	Atl Coast Line	1000	53¼	50½	53½	50½
35¼	28¾	.1	Atl Refining	4800	33¾	33	33½	32⅞
45½	35½	..	Atlas Powder	400	44½	43½	44½	41⅝
11½	7½	..	Atlas Tack	200	9¼	9¼	9⅛	..
57	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	3800	54¾	53¾	53¾	53½
11½	7	..	Austin Nichols	1100	12¼	11½	12¼	11¼
10¾	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	55600	7⅞	6¾	6⅞	7⅛

—B—

16	4	..	Baldwin Loco	13200	14¾	14¼	14¼	14
54½	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	300	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	45
34½	32½	..	Balt & Ohio	8100	33	32⅜	33	32⅝
37⅞	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	500	35⅜	35	35⅜	34½
94	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	90	93½	93	93½	92
48¼	39½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	44½	44½	44½	..
109	95½	7	Bangor & Ar pf	30	108¾	107	107	..
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	150	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
33	16½	..	Barker Bros pf	30	20	20	20	28
10	7⅜	..	Barnsdall A	6500	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9⅛
18	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	600	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	15
62½	58⅛	3	Beech-Nut Pack	300	60	60	60	59¾
13⅜	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	14500	13¼	13	13	12¾
14½	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind L	500	13½	12¾	12¾	..
22½	16½	..	Bendix Aviation	14500	21⅞	20⅞	21⅝	20⅞
32	26½	..	Best & Co	900	32	31½	32	31½
49¼	34⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	11500	48⅝	46½	48⅛	46½
81⅜	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	79⅛	76⅝	79⅜	75½
40	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	500	37	36	37	..
16¼	10⅜	..	Blaw Knox	3300	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15½
53	50	..	Blumenthal pf	100	53	53	53	..
68¾	55	2	Bohn Alum & Br	3200	64	63	63½	62¾
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	4800	25⅝	25⅛	25½	25
28⅝	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	4400	27⅛	25½	27½	26
19½	12	..	Boston & Maine	100	17	17	17	..
15⅛	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	5500	17⅜	16⅞	17¾	16½
36⅛	31½	..	Brooklyn Man T	1300	34	33¼	33¾	33
87	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	87	84⅞	87	..
8⅜	4⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	7⅛	..	..	7
46	43	6	Brooklyn U G	200	44½	44½	44½	..
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	78	78	78	77½
10⅝	7	..	Brunswick Balke	200	9½	9½	9½	..
9⅜	6⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie	1000	8¾	8¼	8¾	8
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	3500	13½	12	13½	12
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	4000	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
36	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	50	32	32	32	31
5⅝	3¾	..	Budd Wheel	1200	5	4¾	5	4½
15½	7⅜	..	Bullard	1100	14⅝	13⅞	14½	13½
14	4	..	Burns Bros pf	10	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
19⅜	15	.40	Burroughs Add	3200	18⅜	17¾	17⅞	17¾
12¼	5½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cts	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
2⅞	2	..	Butte Cop Zinc	800	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½
2	1	..	Butte & Superior	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
4¾	2½	..	Butterick	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	2500	31⅞	30½	31¼	30

—C—

27¼	18¾	..	Calif Packing	700	26½	25½	26	25
1¾	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	4500	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
14⅜	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	1500	14½	14	14⅜	14
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	3200	6¼	5⅜	6¼	6⅝
29½	24¼	1	Canada Dry	700	27	26	26	25¼
17½	12⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	12800	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
32½	28½	1¶	Cannon Mills	1200	31½	30¾	31¼	30
32	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	60	31	31	31	..
126¼	103¾	4	Case Thresh	8500	82⅜	80¾	81½	80
20	7¾	..	Case Thresh pf	20	82	82	82	80
27⅝	16¾	1	Caterpillar Trac	8200	32⅜	30⅝	31¾	30⅝
17⅛	14½	..	Celotex vtc	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	1¾
83¾	61⅝	1.25	Celanese Corp	4600	43½	40⅜	43	40½
3⅜	1¼	..	Celotex Co	200	3¾	2¼	3¼	..
14⅞	5½	..	Central Aguirre	1500	31	30	30⅝	31
8½	5⅜	..	Central RR of NJ	200	83½	81	83	..
17⅜	13½	..	Century Ribbon	2200	12½	11	12	11
24⅜	18	.60	Cerro de Pasco	42600	40¾	39¼	39⅝	39½
7½	5	..	Certain-Teed	700	7¼	6¾	6¾	5⅝
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1800	43½	42¾	42½	42
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4500	45¾	44⅞	45¾	44⅞
5⅜	2⅝	..	Chi & E Ill	300	5¾	5¼	5¾	5
7	1⅝	..	Chi & E Ill pf	1500	7¼	6½	7¼	6
8½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	400	5½	5	5½	5
11¼	6⅛	..	Chi & Gt W pf	800	10⅝	10½	10⅝	9¼
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	1700	7¾	7½	7½	7½
13¼	5⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	10800	12⅜	11¾	12⅛	11⅜
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	19800	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	13⅜
25⅞	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	3800	25½	24½	25¼	24
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	9½	8⅞	9½	8½
11⅜	5	..	Chi St Pf Min&O pf	50	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1200	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5½
8	3⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	700	8	7½	7½	7½
9⅝	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	9¼	8¾	9¼	8½
13⅞	11½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	13	13	13	13	..
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	1400	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	28¼
10½	6	..	Childs Company	500	9¾	9½	9½	9½
16½	13	..	Chile Copper	40	16½	16½	16½	..
59¾	49⅞	1	Chrysler	58700	59⅛	57⅝	58¾	56⅞
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	22⅞	22¾	22¾	22¾
79¾	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	75⅝	75¼	72⅝	..
1¼	⅞	..	City Stores vtc	1000	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2½	⅞	..	City Stores	3900	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
5⅝	3¾	..	City Stores A	200	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5
14	8¾	.25b	Clark Equipment	20	13	12⅞	12⅞	..
39½	28	1	Cluett Peabody	400	37	36¾	36⅝	36
15⅝	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	5800	15⅞	13⅝	15	13½
28⅛	18	..	Collins & Aikman	8300	28⅛	26¾	27⅞	26¾
8⅝	3⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	8½	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
30	10½	..	Colo F & I pf	80	30	29	30	..
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	10	36¾	36¾	36⅜	35
19¼	11½	.50a	Columbia Gas	15700	18	17½	17¾	17½
74	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	72½	72½	72½	70½
27¾	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1000	26	25¼	26	..
70⅞	58	2*	Columbian Carb	3500	69½	68¼	69½	68¼
27¼	18⅜	..	Comm Credit	4200	27¼	26⅜	27¼	26
26	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	50	26	26	26	2 6
43	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	43	43	43	..
27	24	2	Com Ch 8% pf B	20	27½	27½	27½	27
51⅝	39¾	3	Comm Inv Tr	2900	51¾	50½	51⅛	50½
101½	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	101	100	100	..
36¾	28¼	.60	Comm Solvents	58200	30¾	29½	30⅜	29½
3¾	1¾	..	Comwith & So	15600	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅛
44⅞	21½	6	Comwith &S 6pf	300	42¾	40¼	42⅜	40¼
30½	21	1.30	Congoleum-Nairn	3800	30½	29¾	30⅝	29½
5¼	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	1500	5⅜	5	5⅜	5
17	10⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	4200	17½	16⅜	17½	17
47⅜	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	19600	44⅝	43½	43⅞	43⅞
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	500	91	90	91	91
4¾	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	98600	14¼	13⅜	13⅞	14⅛
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	2800	6⅜	6	6¼	5⅝
2½	⅞	..	Consol Textile	10500	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
9¼	6½	..	Container A	400	9¼	8	8⅝	8⅜
4	2⅜	..	Container B	2600	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	400	12⅞	12¾	13¾	12½
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	3500	2½	2	2	1⅞
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	5600	81½	79⅞	80½	79⅜
11¼	7⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	11¼	9½	10¾	10¼
34⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	32	31⅜	32	31
2½	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	2000	2	1¾	1⅞	1⅜
20⅜	16½	..	Cont Oil	8200	19¾	19	19¾	19¼
84½	72¼	3	Corn Products	1800	76	74⅞	75⅞	73¼
140	135	7	Corn Prod pf	10	140	140	140	139
7⅞	3¾	..	Coty	4500	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝
35	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	1000	33	32½	32⅝	32½
14½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	12½	12½	12½	12
36¼	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	..	33	33	33	31¾
39	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	39	39	39	39
8¼	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	900	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
33	21⅞	..	Crucible Steel	5600	33	30½	33	30½
62⅝	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	2200	62⅜	61⅜	62½	61¼
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	1800	3	2½	2⅞	2⅝
9½	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2000	9½	8½	8⅝	8½
47¾	20¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	220	47	46	46	43¼
50½	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	800	49½	48½	48½	48
21¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	200	20	19½	20	18½
62¼	43½	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	400	61½	61⅛	61½	..
5¼	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	59800	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
10⅝	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	21500	10⅜	9¾	10	10¼
11⅝	11	..	Cutler Hammer	2500	19½	18	19⅜	17⅞

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	2200	32⅞	32	32¼	31½
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	2400	70½	69	69¾	69½
25¾	22¼	..	Del Lack & W	1400	25¼	24½	24⅝	24⅞
11⅞	8¾	..	Denver R G pf	1000	10¾	10⅜	10½	10⅝
80¼	63⅛	4	Detroit Edison	500	80½	79	80	78
49⅝	25	..	Devoe & Ray A	1500	44¼	43⅛	43½	42½
38⅜	25¼	1	Diamond Match	600	26	25¼	25⅞	26
36⅜	32	1.25†	Dome Mines	22800	35⅞	33⅛	35⅜	35¼
23¼	19½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	100	20¾	20⅜	20¾	20
28½	14¼	.75	Douglas A	22500	24⅜	22¾	23½	24½
11⅝	7½	..	Dresser B	300	10¼	10¼	10½	..
103⅛	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	6400	102⅞	101¼	102⅜	100½
119⅜	115	6	du Pont deb	600	117⅜	117¼	117⅜	117⅜
97	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	96¼	96¼	96¼	97

—E—

9⅞	8¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	700	9¾	9¼	9½	9⅜
92½	79	3	Eastman Kodak	1200	90⅝	90	90⅜	88
22	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	12500	22	20⅝	22	20⅝
13½	11⅝	..	Ellington Shild n	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
29¾	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	7500	28⅝	27½	28½	27
95	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	94½	92	94½	94
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	800	6¼	6¼	6⅝	6¼
8⅜	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	6400	6¼	5⅝	6	5½
8⅜	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	8300	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8½
20¼	8¼	..

Financial: News and Comment

Revision of 1933 Bank Act Asked By Comptroller

O'Connor Says Clarifying Statute Needed—Question of Affiliates

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Broad revision of the 1933 Banking Act was recommended yesterday by J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, in his annual report covering a period "which seriously threatened complete collapse of the banking system of the nation."

Mr. O'Connor proposed more than a dozen changes in the important law of last June which directed national banks to divorce themselves from investment affiliates as an aftermath of exposures of interlocking practices before the Senate Banking Committee.

"This legislation as a whole is sound," Mr. O'Connor said, "and contains many much needed provisions of law, but like most major legislation, application by administrative officers reveals certain features which in practice work in a cumbersome manner or bring about situations which its framers did not intend.

Clarifying Organization

"I recommend, therefore, that Congress enact corrective and clarifying legislation in the following respects."

Permission for the comptroller to permit state banks joining the national system to carry nonconforming assets "acceptable because of their intrinsic value."

A legislative decision on whether divorcement of investment affiliates applies to mortgage corporations making loans on real estate securities or chattel mortgage securities.

Changes in present law which may prevent corporations to terminate old age benefit contributions "to the possible injury and ultimate detriment of their employees."

A return to old requirements on amounts of stock which must be held in a bank to qualify directors.

Permission for a national bank to buy or sell corporate stocks for the account of one of its customers.

Question of Affiliates

Regarding the definition of affiliates and holding company affiliates, a ruling by the Attorney-General led to the conclusion that the language of the law was opposed to the intention of the framers of the Act.

"As a result," Mr. O'Connor said, "it has been found that a large number of different types of corporations, which Congress may not have intended affecting, are apparent affiliates of member banks such as retail clothing corporations, packing companies, newspapers, lumber yards, steamship companies, churches, eleemosynary institutions and others.

"This accidental affiliate relationship," he explained, "arises under the definition by reason of the fact that, particularly in small communities, the leading business men and the most eligible and desirable men for directors of the bank also control one or more private business interests of their own with the result that the bank faces the loss of these directors if the affiliate relationship is to be discontinued under the law."

Mr. O'Connor reviewed bank holiday developments and pointed out that returns on the Oct. 25 bank call showed 5818 licensed national banks and 445 unlicensed national banks of which 335 had approved the organization plan.

"While the approval of a plan of reorganization does not complete the work involved in these cases," Mr. O'Connor said, "I feel that the major problem of the unlicensed banks from a reorganization standpoint has been largely solved."

Poland Shows Recovery In Last Half of 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Gradual economic recovery in Poland is indicated by a rise of from 5 to 8 per cent in the production of manufactured goods for the second half of 1933.

The demand for lime, glass panes, and nails has increased 5 per cent, according to recently published statistics showing a growth in house building. Cement production was greater in the period under review by 11 per cent, electric conductors 4 per cent, and iron foundries recorded a 28 per cent larger output.

Factory orders have increased, causing larger production. Textiles showed considerable improvement.

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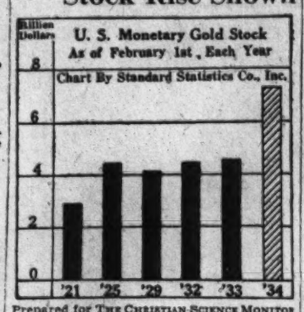
U. S. Monetary Gold Stock Rise Shown



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE extent of the rise in the monetary gold stock as a result of devaluation is illustrated in the accompanying chart, the last bar of which shows the United States gold supply in terms of the new smaller dollar.

Extend Temporary Federal Insurance Of Bank Deposits

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Because more time is needed to get ready, and because the old Congressional fight over the rights of state banks has not been settled, the Treasury has agreed to extend the present temporary deposit insurance fund another year.

The agreement was reached at a conference in which Secretary Morgenthau, Senator Glass (D., Va.) and Representative Steagall (D., Ala.) participated. It was approved by the President.

Senator Steagall immediately announced he would introduce the Administration's bill to postpone inauguration of the permanent deposit insurance plan from July 1, 1934, to July 1, 1935.

That change would mean that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation until July 1, 1935, instead of July 1, 1934, will guarantee deposits up to $2500.

The permanent plan would have meant that if a bank belonging to the Deposit Insurance Corporation failed after July 1, 1934, a depositor could collect immediately 100 per cent of his deposits up to $10,000, 75 per cent of his deposits up to $50,000 and 50 per cent of his deposits over $50,000.

Bankers have objected to the permanent plan, and the Treasury, Senator Steagall said, felt that more time was needed.

He pointed out that in some instances state laws would have to be changed and that "some state Legislatures meet only every four years" so they would not have had an opportunity to make law revisions necessitated by an act passed last summer.

Central Mortgage Banks Are Urged For Real Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15—Stabilize real estate values by establishing central mortgage discount banks, urged J. Soule Waterfield, president of the National Association for Better Housing, addressing a meeting of the Illinois Association of Real Estate Boards here Wednesday. Such a plan, said Mr. Waterfield, should bring about a revival of employment in the building trades and restore confidence in real estate securities.

These banks might be either public or private, he said, but they would handle all types of real estate loans, including construction reorganization and rehabilitation loans.

Establishment of a fact-finding agency was also advocated by Mr. Waterfield. He said it could purge the real estate industry of many abuses, both self-imposed and "chiseled" into it. A small beginning has been made, he said, in the real property inventory. "As president of the National Association for Better Housing I will shortly call a conference to have this plan thoroughly analyzed with a view to having it put into operation. We, of course, will ask and welcome all organization and government cooperation," said Mr. Waterfield.

Output of Electric Energy Continues Above 1933 Period

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Output of electricity for the week ended Feb. 10, gained 11.4 per cent over the like week of 1933, making the forty-first consecutive week with an increase over the comparative total of the year before. Figures released today by the Edison Electric Institute show that the gain is 1.1 per cent less than that registered the preceding week.

Production totaled 1,651,535,000 kilowat hours, compared with 1,636,275,000 produced the week ending Feb. 3. All geographical regions in the country showed a decline in percentage gain from those in the week before except New England which gained 1.1 to reach 12.9 per cent increase over the corresponding week a year ago.

Owens-Illinois Glass Has Big Earnings Gain

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 15 (AP)—Stockholders of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, with their dividend checks today, will receive a preliminary report on 1933 operations, showing net earnings of $6,032,312, as compared with $2,067,886 for 1932.

The earnings are equal to $4.86 a share on the 1,200,000 shares of common stock outstanding, as compared with $1.62 a share on 977,173 shares outstanding at the close of 1932.

The company's balance sheet at the close of 1933 showed $2,999,933 in cash and federal bonds, inventories $9,844,940 and notes and accounts receivable less reserves of $5,383,240 against current liabilities of $2,897,761, nearly half of which was for taxes.

Federal Moves Appear Tending To Moderation

Credit for Less Harsh Legislation Is Being Given to President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—A sharp turn away from the stiff jolt handed the financial community by the stock market regulation bill, and toward stability and tranquillity in which bank credits may thaw and "natural" recovery burgeon, is today credited to President Roosevelt.

Throughout his administration, the tide of Mr. Roosevelt's relations with the world of finance has regularly ebbed and flowed. For 1934, the predictions envisaged an era of increasing laissez-faire—after a few initial reforms had been pushed through—so that the utmost undisturbed force of internal business stimulus might be felt. And President Roosevelt's wish to reassure the banks was evident in his tentative stabilization of American currency at the end of January. This set free a considerable bullish movement in the markets.

But financial confidence—rightly or wrongly—was severely disturbed by the Fletcher bill, while the air-mail contract cancellation and investigations of graft ruffled susceptible dove cotes.

May Modify Exchange Bill

To neutralize the recession which the stock markets have been feeling, the Administration has been working hard during the last 24 hours. First, Representative Joseph W. Byrns, House leader, announced that the Stock Exchange bill was distinctly not an Administration proposal and that he expected it to be "substantially modified." Other advocates of stock market regulation close to the Administration, indicated opposition to several features of the bill as they stand.

The harshness of the measures—and indeed the fact that bills were introduced at this session of Congress at all—result from last-minute decisions. There is more than a suspicion that some of the most-criticized regulations were inserted to deflect criticism away from the major provisions. It is known that these insertions were at the eleventh hour, with scant knowledge of their nature being afforded nominal sponsors of the bills.

Moreover, President Roosevelt still officially "has not read the bills" and scrupulously refuses to take any stand. This is a plain indication that disciplinary party pressure is not behind the legislation in its full form, and that the President is trying to cushion the shock on Wall Street in so far as that shock would be irrational and harmful.

Conservative Views Prevail

A further open view of policy came when after conferences yesterday and today with financial officials, it became known that the President had agreed to postpone for another year the permanent bank deposit guarantee law, leaving the way open for further study. The temporary law, effective since the first of this year, will remain until July 1, 1935. Conferees who agreed with the President on this step constitute an inner financial cabinet, including: Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Eugene M. Black, governor of the Federal Reserve Board; Mr. J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, Senator Carter Glass, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee; Mr. Tom K. Smith, special assistant in the Treasury, who has been investigating the bank loan situation, and Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

The same group also advises on the stock exchange regulation situation, and the best method of thawing bank credit. It seems manifest that after meetings with them yesterday, the President now leans strongly toward conciliation and confidence with the financial world.

Opposition to permanent deposit guarantee legislation as it has been proposed thus far is on the charge that it assures unsound banking rather than insuring sound banking, and in fact penalizes the sound banks for the benefit of bad ones.

Permanent Reform Needed

Acting largely as a result of these representations, it is now planned for Congress to make a broad-scale study of the entire banking problem, and prepare permanent reforms for next year's session.

Meanwhile, proponents of a measure to guarantee long-term bank loans, particularly to heavy industry, have not met with a favorable White House response. The way to stimulate bank loans, it is now declared—as has been recognized for many months—is to stimulate confidence still further. The stabilization of currency is a long step in that direction, and was having a direct effect on the markets until the regulation bill intervened.

This stabilization, in the words of the cautious Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., Chase National Bank economist, "has brought a heartening revival of financial and business confidence." He urged building on this basis.

The Administration appears to agree. Once more, the tide turns toward reassurance. This time, many feel, it will set permanently in that direction, and as the session of Congress draws to a close will be marked by a rapid thaw of frozen credits and sharp business expansion.

Bank of France Loses 2 Billion Francs Gold

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP)—Drainage of nearly 2,000,000,000 francs in gold (approximately $130,000,000) from the Bank of France reserves was shown today in a statement for the week ended Feb. 9.

M. Germain-Martin, new Minister of Finance, assured the Chamber of Deputies and the finance committee that the outward flow of gold had diminished and that alarm was unjustified.

Says Administration of Oil Code Is Fostering Monopoly

Spokesman for Independent Petroleum Producers Declares About-Face Policy on Pro-Ration and Price-Fixing Needed at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—The growth of monopoly has been fostered instead of curbed by the administration of the code for the petroleum industry, according to J. Edward Jones, prominent oil authority and chief spokesman for the independent producers and refiners of the United States, who has presented a memorial to Congress containing the results of studies and analysis of petroleum statistics covering more than a decade of research work.

"The aim and purpose of the National Industrial Recovery Act have been completely nullified," Mr. Jones declared in making the presentation. "The growth of monopoly, instead of having been curbed through the administration of the petroleum code, has been fostered to a dangerous degree. Unless an about-face is made in the code administration, the present policy will fail completely and its failure may react unfavorably upon the President's entire recovery program."

Mr. Jones contended that the present proration and price-fixing rules and regulations of the code administration stifle competition in the producing, refining and marketing ends of the business and make it possible for the larger companies to secure much more than their fair share of the available petroleum trade. He explained that proration of production below the actual demand prevents independent producers from taking as much oil from their wells as they would be permitted to take if the code were administered fairly and permits the large companies to make up deficits in the demand thus created though importation and withdrawals from stocks already above ground.

Hurts Independents

"The independent refiners, on the other hand," he said, "are prevented from securing a sufficient amount of crude oil to meet the established demand of their clients, thus throwing additional business to the big companies. The marketers are similarly affected, he pointed out, by not being able to secure a sufficient amount of petroleum products to meet their demands.

"I believe in the high ideals and noble purposes of our great President of the United States," Mr. Jones continued. "I believe the adoption of his ideals will be representative of the beginning of a new era in the history of our country and that the putting into effect of his aim will bring about a close association of government and business, pointing toward great betterment of our general social order.

"As I subscribe to and support the President's purposes, however, I oppose the political machinery now set up to administer the petroleum code. I do this because my studies of the acts of the President's Oil Administrator convince me that they are of a character, in fact, violative of the announced purposes of the President and those of the National Industrial Recovery Act as well."

Mr. Jones blamed the large oil companies for having brought about the unfair features of the code, charging that they had created many false issues and had spread misleading propaganda tending dangerously to influence public opinion and the actions of government officials.

Some Recommendations

In attacking the claim of overproduction, Mr. Jones stated that total production of oil in this country had failed to meet total demand by 38,015,000 barrels in 1933. Since the code went into effect, he said, production had averaged 239,000 barrels daily less than demand.

Mr. Jones made four definite recommendations to Congress in his memorial:

1. Permitting domestic production of crude petroleums the right to equal our total demand for all oils.
2. Divorcing interstate pipe lines from organizations operating in other branches of the petroleum industry.
3. Enforcing rigidly the anti-trust laws against price-fixing and against unfair practices in eliminating free competition.
4. Imposing an adequate protective tariff upon the importation of all crude petroleum and petroleum products.

News Notes—South America

Argentine Food Imports—During the first nine months of 1933, Argentine imports of food stuffs were nearly 40 per cent in excess of those for the like period of 1932. Receipts amounted to 257,474 metric tons, valued at 34,480,663 gold pesos, compared with 185,643 metric tons, valued at 30,207,292 pesos, for the corresponding period of 1932. Imports of all commodities in the January-September period of 1933 showed a volume decrease of 2.3 per cent, while the value increased by 10.3 per cent.

Rubber Imports Rise—Rubber and rubber products imported into the Argentine during the January-September period of 1933 increased 34 per cent over the like period of 1932. Figures show that receipts during this period amounted to 6610 metric tons, valued at 9,289,866 gold pesos, compared with 4937 metric tons, valued at 7,030,227 gold pesos, for the nine-month period of 1932.

Rice Production—During the past five years rice production in Argentina has increased to a remarkable degree. Official Argentine estimates show that the rice harvest for 1933 will amount to more than 23,000 tons. This is double that of 1932 and three times that of the average annual production during the preceding five-year period. While it is not believed that Argentina will be able to produce the entire internal demand for rice, future imports may become negligible except for the finer grades of the grain if production continues to increase.

Linseed Exports—That the preferential rate of duty granted on Indian linseed entering the British market has substantially curtailed imports of the Argentine product into Great Britain is revealed in a report from the American consulate-General, London. As recently as 1931, the report shows, Argentine shippers of linseed had a virtual monopoly of the British trade. In the 10 months ended October, 1931, total British linseed imports were valued at £2,670,000, of which Argentina accounted for £2,457,800. In the corresponding period of 1933, total British linseed imports had fallen to £1,974,000, of which the share of Argentina was only £955,400.

Road Construction—Argentina has just approved a road construction program which will involve the expenditure of about 177,000,000 pesos. The project will give work to about 70,000 persons over a two-year period. In addition to this major development, 15,000,000 pesos will be spent for repair work.

Chile and Nitrate Exports—Sodium of nitrate exports from Chile in 1933 were greatly in excess of the year 1932. Estimates show that total exports in 1933 amounted to 650,000 tons, compared with 243,389 tons in 1932. Exports of nitrate from Chile during the next few months are expected to be about 90,000 tons a month. With the passing of the Nitrate Reorganization Bill by the Chilean Congress the nitrate industry is expected to be in a much better competitive position.

Pasteurization Plants—Chile will soon have two modern milk pasteurization plants. All milk distributed in the Santiago and Valparaiso districts after Jan. 1, 1935, must be pasteurized, according to law. A recently organized company has already ordered machinery from the United States, and it is expected that the plants will be completed and in operation before the end of the current year. The new plants will provide pasteurized milk for about 1,000,000 people, or more than one-fifth of Chile's total population.

Salesmen Taxed in Colombia—The city of Medellin, Colombia, has placed a tax assessment against all traveling salesmen, effective May 4 this year. All salesmen, with or without samples of merchandise, who remain in Medellin less than 30 days will be taxed at the rate of 50 centavos a day during their stay in the cit

Brazil's Lard Industry—The lard industry is making rapid progress in the Rio Grande do Sul, and now holds a prominent position in the economic structure of that Brazilian State, due to a lard syndicate and the liberal support given by the Government. During the 10-month period, January-October, 1933, shipments of lard reached a total of 31,308,852 kilos. (One kilo equals about 2.20 pounds.) Of this amount, 23,232,000 kilos were consigned to domestic markets and the remainder shipped abroad.

Bolivian Tin Agreement—Bolivia has accepted the recommendations of the International Tin Committee for the renewal of the tin restriction agreement for a period of three years from Jan. 1, 1934. The new pact contains no essential differences from the existing control scheme to which other tin-producing countries have agreed. It provides for annual export quotas of not less than 40 per cent of standard tonnages, plus a special quota for 1934 of 4 per cent of standard tonnages.

Foreign Exchange Regulation—Chilean Congress approved this week a law permitting the President to regulate foreign exchange with a stabilization fund. This enables the President to establish a fund by the sale of gold and foreign currencies arising from the sale of agricultural and mineral exports through the Central Bank. He may also convert these rights into whatever class of money and whenever he deems necessary.

Venezuela Sugar Shipment—Venezuela's first commercial exchange with Uruguay takes place with the shipment of a cargo of brown sugar for Montevideo on March 8. A Uruguayan exporter of salt meats also has products ready for exportation. President Juan Vicente Gomes commended these developments, and bankers here foresaw the possibilities for founding a new industry.

Drive Against Exchange Bill Being Organized

Richard Whitney Enlisting Aid of Concerns Whose Stock Is Listed

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—An organized campaign to bring the weight of large corporations and dealers in their securities in opposition to various provisions of the Fletcher-Rayburn stock exchange regulation bill was under way in Wall Street today.

Richard Whitney, president of the stock exchange, had sent letters to presidents of some 850 corporations whose stocks are listed upon the exchange, calling their attention to what he considered the more drastic provisions of the proposed legislation.

At the same time, it was reported that members of the Stock Exchange with branch offices scattered throughout the country were busy organizing opposition to the proposed legislation.

It was learned, also, that Mr. Whitney had sent a letter to the 1375 members of the exchange, explaining in detail the reorganization of securities business which he believed would be required by enactment of the legislation.

In his letter to the corporation heads, Mr. Whitney said the bill, "while purporting to regulate stock exchanges, in fact, contains so many provisions which would seriously affect listed holders that I have taken the liberty of sending you a copy and invite your attention to the following sections of the bill." He then analyzed the various portions of the bill relating to corporate practices, reports and restrictions.

The powers of the bill are so extensive, Mr. Whitney asserted, "that the Federal Trade Commission might dominate and actually control the management of each listed corporation."

The commission has the power, Mr. Whitney said, to require information other than the elaborate financial and other statements for the corporation. He also pointed out that this section of the measure "apparently would allow a corporation which was once registered with the Federal Trade Commission to withdraw from registration only "upon such terms as the commission may fix."

In his letter to the New York Stock Exchange members, Mr. Whitney declared that the bill "contains sweeping and drastic provisions which affect seriously the business of all members and which may have very disastrous consequences to the stock market resulting in great prejudice to the interests of investors throughout the country."

"I call your particular attention," he continued, "to subdivision (A) section 6 which prohibits members extending credit upon securities unless they are registered upon a national securities exchange. This will make all unlisted securities worthless for margin purposes and consequently will discriminate against small or local enterprises which are not listed on any exchange."

Challenge for More Credit Will Be Met By Banks, Says Low

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Francis Marion Law, president of the American Bankers' Association, told a bankers' conference today that the present phase of the recovery program offers a distinct challenge to the banker to show faith in the future and permanence of America by judicious expansion of credit, and that he was confident the challenge would be met.

"The call is clear and compelling for the bankers of the nation to show their faith just now in the future and permanence of America, and America's business," he told the mid-winter conference of the trust division of the association.

"The country, under the heroic command of its President, is on the March. The banker is needed to serve unselfishly in directing the journey. Out of his experience he should be able to point out the pitfalls and dangers and direct a safe course that will in due time lead to real and permanent recovery.

"This does not mean loose credits or the making of improper loans," he added. "It does mean a sympathetic attitude and a recognition of responsibility for his proper part in the program of recovery as he passes upon and meets sound credit requirements of business as it swings into and continues on the upward trend. I confidently expect to see the loan figures rise."

Gold Payment Case Lost By Amsterdam Exchange

THE HAGUE, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Amsterdam Stock Exchange Committee today lost the decision in its case against the Bataafsche Petroleum Company for payment in gold of interest on coupons, the court ruling the American law against gold payment was applicable.

(This payment presumably was made in United States dollars.)

A similar claim against the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, however, was upheld on the ground that the coupons were payable in Dutch florins which remain on the gold standard.

German Imports Rise Over Exports in January

BERLIN, Feb. 15 (AP)—For the first time since January, 1930, Germany's trade figures for the past month today showed an excess of imports over exports of 31,000,000 marks (approximately $11,780,000.)

Imports in January, 1934, amounted to 381,000,000 marks $144,780,000) and exports 349,800,000 marks ($133,000,000.)

American Dollar Lower at $5.03¾ To British Pound

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The United States dollar moved within narrow limits on the foreign exchange market today, and closed ¼ cent cheaper at 5.03¾ to the pound.

The rate appeared to be temporarily stabilized around today's level, with speculation in abeyance and sufficient buying to absorb the daily offerings in connection with gold purchases.

A record offer of gold valued at £1,630,000 ($8,200,000) was sold for shipment to the United States at the unchanged price of 137s. 5d. or $34.59 a fine ounce.

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP)—The United States dollar was firm today in light trading on the foreign exchange market, and closed at 15.32 francs (6.53 cents to the franc), one centime lower than yesterday's close at 15.32 francs (6.52 cents).

BERLIN, Feb. 15 (AP)—For the third successive day the United States dollar sold at 2.525 marks (39.60 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today.

Growing Activity In Steel Industry Says Trade Review

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Heavy tin plate specifications supplementing large releases of automobile steel have added momentum to current steel demand, and ingot capacity has risen three points to 41 per cent of capacity "with further gains in prospect," said Iron Age today.

"The accumulating pressure for steel," asserted the review, "has been reflected in an upward turn in the Pittsburgh scrap market which had recently been reactionary and has been accompanied by growing foundry consumption of pig iron.

"With automobile production rapidly getting back to 1930 levels manufacturers are increasingly aware of the danger of running short of materials. In some cases they have posted representatives at steel plants to see that they get their share of the tonnage coming off the mills.

"Pressure of current steel demand has been heaviest in the case of mills rolling wide and highly finished sheets. These podrucers in some cases have asked that all first quarter specifications be filed so that they can determine whether any additional tonnage in current orders can be accepted for shipment before March 31.

The review said that ingot output had risen five points at Pittsburgh, two points at Chicago, three points in the valleys, five points at Cleveland, and 15 points in the Wheeling district.

Growing activity in the industry, the review commented, "will soon be augmented by tonnage from the railroads," but it added that public construction work "is still disappointingly small in terms of tonnage."

Reserve May Lend Direct to Industry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board is studying a legislative proposal for making direct loans to industry and certain types of business.

It was understood today that President Roosevelt has addressed a letter on the subject to Gov. Eugene Black of the Reserve Board, but officials declined to discuss its contents.

One method under consideration contemplates setting up a system of banks which would act as the intermediary between the 12 Reserve Banks and the industrial borrower.

There would be one or more of such banks in each Federal Reserve District under one plan proposed.

Heavy Construction Now Beginning to Increase

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—A definite increase in large scale industrial building was announced by James H. Manning, president of the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, in a recent interview. This firm, which has completed construction totaling over $1,000,000,000 during the last 20 years, is now working on seven jobs.

"Most of the industrial building activity representing replacement and normal growth has been deferred during the past two years or more," said Mr. Manning. "There are now signs that a few concerns are able and willing to go ahead."

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Canadian Buying Power Up 17 P. C. During Past Year

Imports Decrease, Exports Rise—Unemployment Trend Is Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Buying power in Canada has improved by 17 per cent over last year, declared R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, in addressing the annual meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade.

Unemployment figures have been sinking for more than a year, even through last December, a month when unemployment generally shows an increase, Mr. Bennett said.

Realizing, with Great Britain, that a favorable trade balance was essential to recovery, Mr. Bennett pointed out that with an adverse trade balance facing them of $110,000,000 a year, the government, rightly or wrongly, proceeded to utilize tariffs as a national policy. The tariff action taken by the administration, illustrated by an embargo against the products of the U. S. S. R., was in the interests of the country's economic structure. He said the three items of the Russian trade against which the embargo had been placed were coal, asbestos and pulpwood.

At the end of 1933, the net result has been a decrease of $50,000,000 in imports as compared with the previous year, he pointed out. The sum of this loss, however, was in non-British countries. On the other hand, exports to Empire countries have greatly increased. On some commodities agreements run for five years from 1933 and on others for three years from 1932.

Exports were increased to Peru, Japan, France, the Empire countries and elsewhere, he went on, with treaties negotiated with France, Germany, Austria, Australia and the British countries. Canada rose from sixth to fifth position among the world's exporting nations.

Canada can afford to make no spectacular appeal to the people, declared Mr. Bennett. It is a debtor nation, and a small nation in population. Having 10,500,000 people, the direct national debt is $3,000,000,000 with an indirect debt of another billion, which makes its per capita debt much greater than that of the United States.

Commodity Prices At Highest Level Since Last July

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The general upward trend in commodity price values continued during the last week, a report from Dun & Bradstreet says. The upturn assumed more definite form, despite a rather sharp setback in securities markets, reactions in the grains and a few other speculative commodities, it is added.

Reflecting the increase in spot commodity markets, the Dun & Bradstreet Daily Weighted Price Index advanced almost 2 points during the week, standing at the highest level since the peak of last July.

For the seventh week in succession the weekly tabulation of wholesale prices showed advances greatly in excess of declines. Advances in the present week numbered 36, or 5 more than in the preceding week and more than twice the number for the like week of last year, which numbered 14. Declines this week totaled 15, as compared with 16 in the previous week and the same in the like week of 1933.

The report continues:

"Foodstuffs were again the feature of this week's rise, the group as a whole showing 14 advances and 11 declines compared with 15 and 10, respectively, a week before."

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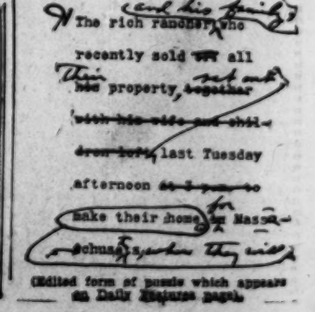
The Editor's Puzzle



The Young Folks' Page

The Sophomore Petition

A Knollslea Hall Story

[In Part I the sophomores of Knollslea Hall, discovering that the one vacant room on their floor was being prepared for a new occupant, decided that a wonderful new girl was arriving to join their class. When they learned that the newcomer was not a new sophomore at all, but a silver-haired little lady who might be their grandmother, they were disappointed and provoked, for they felt that their freedom to have noisy good times on their floor would be lost. They decided to sign a petition asking that the newcomer be removed to some other room in the school building. Only Nancy disagreed. Nancy remembered her own grandmother, and told the girls to go ahead without her signature.]

By Millicent J. Taylor

Part II

"THERE, that ought to do the trick," said Helen grimly, blotting the final sophomore signature on the class petition to move the occupant of the corner room from the sophomore floor. "I'll take this right down to Miss Grey."

"Behold our doughty class president, rescuing from the domination of an aged damsel the daunted sophs," announced Judy stepping forth as a medieval herald and pretending to read her announcement from someone's middy tie, unfurled with a flourish.

"Abash, menial, wilt derange my decoration?" cried Bunny, snatching the herald's "parchment," and yanking it into place under her own middy collar. "And now, hear ye, yet again, over-vaunted sophs. While our dusty president performs below stairs, come ye to yonder gym and pass the rugged basketball hither and heather—else the dashing freshmen will wipe up the floor with us in next week's game." With which the crowd in bursts of laughter chased off down the corridor.

Helen, left alone, folded up her petition, feeling pleasantly official, and went in search of Miss Grey.

In the reception hall below, she came suddenly upon the headmistress, who was talking with a distinguished-looking man. Helen turned to make her escape.

"Helen," called Miss Grey. And as Helen came over to her, "I was just about to send for you, dear.—Judge Leland, this is the girl I told you about, who is most active in reorganizing the student government plan. The Judge said he would be glad to answer any questions about the constitution you are writing, Helen. There is a copy of it in my study, on the desk. And you might like to join us in front of the fire for tea."

Helen, whose father was a lawyer recognized the famous name of the man who gravely shook hands with her. "How proud Dad will be to think I have met you," she said sincerely, and smiled up into the keen dark eyes.

"I know your father, Helen, and when I next see him he shall hear that I had tea with his daughter and discussed the new constitution. We can look at it while the others chat. But first, you must meet my mother."

A Surprise for Helen

Helen had only time to note the joy and tenderness that came into his voice, and to anticipate the meeting with some eagerness, when, as they all entered the library, she was filled with dismay. For there, in a high-backed chair near the fire, sat the little old lady of the bright eyes, whom the noisy sophomores had serenaded by mistake only the night before.

"Mrs. Leland, this is the president of your class," Miss Grey explained, introducing Helen.

"One of my nocturnal serenaders in party frocks," said Mrs. Leland, and gave Helen a friendly smile that somehow freed her of her embarrassment. "It isn't every visitor who is met with song," she added, and told gayly how the girls, mistaking her for a new sophomore, had sung "How d'you do." "Such a pretty welcome, too," she said with a whimsical little laugh, "to the 'new sophomore'!"

The next hour was a thrilling one for Helen. The tea table was so dainty with glass and silver, the sandwiches and little cakes so delicious. Then she almost had to pinch herself to realize that sitting near her, talking like an old friend, was the famous Judge, who took time to go over the constitution she and others of the student council had worked so hard to write in good form. He seemed genuinely interested, and asked many questions, listening to her replies gravely. From time to time he turned to his mother, who seemed ever in his thought, and shared with her something that Helen had said. And Helen, listening for the appreciative comment that came, or watching for the motherly smile, found herself, like the Judge, seeking to include Mrs. Leland in everything, and happy over little chances to serve her by taking her cup, passing the cakes or picking up her handkerchief.

"Didn't I have a grand time," she said to herself when it was over. It was too late to get into gym clothes. The girls would soon be back. She stood in the middle of her room, thinking again about the famous man, and his beautiful courtesy to the little bright-eyed, white-haired lady. Then she felt something in her hand, and opened it curiously.

It was the folded sophomore petition.

How had she ever been proud of its legal language and its ragged line of sophomore signatures! How different the tone of it from that of the deference and affection just shown in the library.

"After all, I got it up myself," she said aloud. With swift decision she tucked it into the springs of her bed; then with a sigh of relief began to dress for dinner.

* * *

As the days went by and Nancy heard no word concerning the threatened petition she began to hope that nothing would come of it. The day after Helen had met Judge Leland and his mother, Nancy, mindful of the happy times she had had with her own little grandmother, had knocked on the door of the corner room.

"Come in, my dear," was the invitation, and Nancy made her first call on the "new sophomore." They sat opposite for a time, carrying on a polite and rather formal conversation. Nancy then thought she had "better go." The first call should be short, perhaps. "But you have just come," said Mrs. Leland. "And besides, we have only just begun to get acquainted. Tell me about your music. You are the one who plays, aren't you?"

Nancy began shyly, but soon found such a good listener that she spoke from her heart and the time flew by. Mrs. Leland it seemed, had visited Paderewski when he was President of Poland. She told Nancy many interesting things about his playing. She knew the members of the famous Flonzaley Quartet, and many other musicians Nancy had dreamed about. She arranged to come to the practice room the next evening to hear Nancy play part of a sonata the sophomore was working on.

Mrs. Leland's Idea

"Oh, Nancy, I have such a fine idea," she suddenly exclaimed. "You would never guess it. Did you ever see one of those old-fashioned little organs, the kind you pump with your feet?"

"Yes, once. A friend of ours had one," said Nancy. "I always wanted to play it, but never did." By this time Nancy was sitting on a low stool at Mrs. Leland's feet, as if the two had known each other all their lives.

"Well, I have one. It is just a little thing, but has 13 stops and such a sweet tone. As I am staying here several months, I will have it sent. Then you can come in here and play it. Perhaps the sophomore girls will get into the way of dropping in to sing hymns before bedtime. Would you like that?"

Nancy's eyes were starry. Then as she heard signs of the usual sophomore rough-house going on in the hall, she thought of the petition again and the determined group who had got it up. Hymns? A little organ? They never would.

Bang! Crash! Shouts of laughter The noise mounted. In shame for the rowdiness of her class, Nancy looked up at Mrs. Leland's sweet face. To her astonishment she found there—the whimsical smile, and bright eyes that were unmistakably amused.

"They don't sound like the sort that would enjoy singing hymns," Mrs. Leland said. And they both laughed. "Yet, you never can tell, Nancy," the "new sophomore" added gently. "Perhaps they will find that after all, they are."

* * *

After this, Nancy fell into the habit of slipping in to say good night each evening, and found herself looking forward to it hours ahead. She had never had a friend with whom she could talk about music. And the stories she and Mrs. Leland looked up about the great composers, the richness that was added to her understanding of the music itself, made these times priceless. Then one evening "Grandmother Leland," as Nancy now called her, happened to speak of the farm in Ohio where she had lived as a child. "Where we raised Shetland ponies," she explained.

"Raised what?" Nancy asked suddenly, forgetting her manners in her excitement. Grandmother Leland rose.

"I'll show you some pictures of them," she said, and taking off the cover of her trunk, opened it and rummaged within.

A whole book of ponies! Sketches done by some artist. A row of ponies' heads over a split-rail fence. Ponies cantering. Ponies tossing their thick manes. Ponies chasing one another. Ponies harnessed, and baby colts in baskets.

"Oh—but Barbara must see these!" cried Nancy in delight. "May I go get her? Barbara loves horses better than anything. She has a horse called Pal. You have seen her ride him."

So it was, that Barbara, before she knew what was happening to her, was brought in by Nancy. A pony farm in Ohio. Sheep, too.

"Isn't she darling," Nancy said, when Grandmother Leland in the doorway had suddenly kissed both girls as they had bade her good night.

"She surely is," Barbara affirmed with enthusiasm. Under her arm was a beautiful photograph of one of Grandmother Leland's favorite horses, hitched to a light little sleigh, and driven by a very pretty young person in smart little tilted hat, fur tippet and muff set, and a coat with puffed sleeves.

"I wonder what became of that petition," she said suddenly. "Nothing . . ."

She did not finish her sentence, for Judy, passing, overheard her, and with her usual swiftness, interrupted her.

"That's right! It's a week ago. Perhaps we'd better draft out another one and sign it. I'll take care of it. Don't worry." And she was gone.

By the dimmed hall light Nancy and Barbara faced each other.

"But that isn't what I meant to happen," Barbara mourned ruefully.

"Babs—did you mean you wish she'd stay?"

"Of course. I don't know, it's like, well like having a grandmother here. She's so sweet and gentle, and interesting and fun. What do you think Judy will do?"

"Nobody knows. Judy always does what one least expects."

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]

Stories of Lincoln

The Lincoln Stories, by Honoré Morrow. William Morrow & Co. $1.75.

THE greatness of some men often makes a wide gap between us and them, bridged only as we learn to see them as simple, everyday people. Honoré Morrow in "The Lincoln Stories" has done this for Abraham Lincoln. By giving us intimate glimpses into three episodes of his life, she has made us see not the politician and President, but the warm humanity and deep compassion of the man who stood behind the politician and the President.

In "Dearer than All" we see Lincoln at the White House during the anxious days of the Civil War. In the midst of confusion, the bickering of statesmen, the endless stream of grim news, the President had the added grief of anxiety for his wife who could not seem to rally from the loss of their little son, Willy. Then young John Hay brought the news to the President that Adelina Patti was in Washington and persuaded him to command a performance.

In the stress of events and the heaviness of his own heart Lincoln forgot the arrangements—but you must read the story for yourself to find out what happened.

"Benefits Forget" is the story of a young boy growing up in the Ohio Valley, clothed by donation parties and educated by means of the little money his mother could muster. When Jason grew to manhood and went away to study he slipped into negligence, soon forgetting to write to his mother until one day while doing work in the hospitals during the Civil War an orderly came to him with a warrant of arrest, signed A. Lincoln.

How the negligence had come to the President's attention was of no matter, how it was to be righted was of immediate concern. Jason was taken to the President, received the stinging rebuke that Lincoln had for ingratitude, and made such amends as could be by a letter written under presidential supervision. Whipped into realization of his own thoughtlessness, he applied for a furlough to the Ohio Valley and sought out his mother.

The third story, "The Lost Speech of Abraham Lincoln," takes us back to a younger Lincoln in the days when there was no thought of his fitness for the Presidency and when as a plain country lawyer he stood upon the platform at Bloomington, Ill., to speak for the Republican Party.

"He spoke for an hour and a half. At the end of the first five minutes, reporters dropped their pencils, absorbed by the passion of the orator. At the end of the first three-quarters of an hour, the reporters, with the rest of the audience, had risen from their seats and, when Lincoln, his great arms lifted above his head, made a last appeal to the greatness of men's souls to stand against the break-up of the nation, his audience, pale of face, with tear-drenched eyes, had pressed forward from their places so that they made a solid human mass about the platform. . . . The new party had been born anew, its factions welded by tears. . . . No one in the audience had set down the speech. It was lost to the world forever."

Simply, understandingly, but with great feeling, Mrs. Morrow has written these stories, and in putting them before us in one volume she pays a tribute to the memory of Lincoln at a time when our hearts are filled with the thought of him. Every boy and girl who reads them will be enriched by a finer concept of Abraham Lincoln. B. Y.

'Muchyerosses'

An observer of a certain method of training horses for use in the army noticed that at the close of each day's drill there came, following the order to dismount, another order. It seemed to be a single mysterious word, "Muchyerosses!" Its meaning was made clear, however, when each rider proceeded to stroke, pat or pet, his charger, perfunctorily or affectionately, as the case might be. The command meant, "Make much of your horses!"

Should we not make much of others? Do we? Are we sometimes slow in letting others know that we love them? If every loving thought we had blossomed into a loving deed, what a different world this would be! We can make ourselves do the helpful deeds to which our loving thoughts prompt us. Every word spoken and every deed done makes it easier and more natural for other words and deeds to follow. Let us make much of others.

Mickey Mouse in the Making

All Photos by Clarence Sinclair Bull—The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Left—Mickey and Minnie in the Hands of a Painter. Upper Right—An "Animator" at Work, Tracing Mickey, With Alterations, to Provide the Sequence of Motion in a Cartoon Picture. An Electric Light Shines Through the Desk and Drawings. Lower—The Finished Celluloid Drawings of a Disney Production Being Photographed, One by One.

A Glimpse Into a Motion Picture Cartoon Studio

By Frank S. Crowhurst

WHAT would you say if you were asked to build a house for a mouse?

Well, that proposition was made to me over the telephone not so very long ago.

At first, I thought the man was playing a game with me.

"Why not buy a mousetrap?" I answered.

"Oh, no!" he chuckled, "We have our mouse and we really do want a suitable house for him."

As soon as I heard that chuckle I knew the speaker was none other than Walt Disney, and that the house he wanted built was for—have you guessed? Yes, it was for your favorite little movie star—Mickey Mouse.

And now the house is finished, and it covers so much ground and has so many rooms that it is called a studio.

Let us pretend that you are here with me in Hollywood, and that I have Walt Disney's permission to take you upon a tour of inspection of his entire studio.

Here we are at our destination. This group of buildings with their red-tiled roofs is The Mickey Mouse Studio.

I have an idea that we'll get our first glimpse of Mickey in the Story Department. Walt Disney will be there, I know. And Walt never lets Mickey get very far away from him. Some children call him Mickey's dad. But Walt doesn't mind. He just laughs. Walt likes boys and girls, but he pretends to be afraid of them. He says you are his boss, and he really believes you are.

And now we find ourselves in the Story Department. This is the starting place of all Mickey Mouse pictures. Without a story there would be no picture. And sure enough, the man with the little black mustache, seated at the long table is Walt Disney. The other men are his assistants. They are writers and artists.

And then I introduce you.

"Mr. Disney, these boys and girls come from all over the world. They are readers of The Christian Science Monitor," I explain.

"I'm happy to have you with us this morning," Walt says with a cheery smile, "I hope you won't be disappointed in your visit, after coming from such far places."

"Won't you please tell them something about what all these writers and artists have to do in the Story Department?" I ask. "I've promised to give them a glimpse of the Mickey Mouse Cartoons in the making."

"Story Departments are funny places," Walt says. "I mean by that, the place is not funny, but everybody here is so serious that it makes it seem funny—if you catch my meaning."

"Why are they so serious, Mr. Disney?" a big boy wants to know.

Walt explains, "It's because they always want to be sure that their way of telling what Mickey and his pals do is made so plain to the artists that the artists will be able to make it plain to you little folks. That means they have to write the story over and over, but each time it gets funnier and funnier. After we are all satisfied with the story it is ready to go to another department. I was just going over the final draft of a story when you came in, so you must excuse me now."

Next we visit one of the three music rooms, and one of the directors explains:

"When the story men have their story finished, they send it to one of these three rooms where very many technical things happen to it. First, we read the story over many times and then we discuss it—pick it to pieces. We want the rhythm of movement and the rhythm of sound to combine their attractions. If we succeed, you will say we have a pleasing picture. So, you see, our work is to make the music fit the story and the story to emphasize the music. We are always experimenting, correcting, substituting."

Here Are the "Animators"

Next we will see some of the drawings being made. That calls for a visit to the animators' department.

Do you know what an animator is?

Before I explain let us take a look at their desks, particularly at their drawing boards. These men who are drawing over a piece of glass set into their boards, are called animators. Underneath that piece of glass is an electric light. Isn't that strange? But you see the light shines through several pieces of paper and whatever is drawn on each of them is clearly visible to the artist.

It would be easy to trace over that light, but animators do not do that. What they do is to draw several pictures of the same subject or subjects, each picture differing slightly, so that if you should see these pictures quickly—one after another—they will appear to be moving, just as if the figures were alive or animated. That is where these artists derive the name of "animators."

Now let us examine the drawings themselves. At the animator draws them he stacks them in a little pile. Take a peep at this set.

Watch closely! I'm going to flip this set of drawings over as fast as I can.

Did you see Mickey Mouse run along a plank and dive into the ocean?

It takes 40 drawings to show him doing that little stunt. And there is something else you will want to remember. Mickey runs along that plank at just the right speed to land in the water when the music goes splash! A motion picture in cartoonland means 9000 or more individual drawings. That is what you see at the theater when you see a good animated cartoon.

Next we go to the inking and painting department.

Their work is to trace in ink on sheets of celluloid the many drawings that have come from the animators. This must be done very carefully, and a lot of experience is necessary, for perhaps you know how easy it is to change the expression on a face you have drawn just by darkening one or two lines.

When the ink is dry, the celluloids are taken over there to the girls who do the painting (filling in). Sometimes that is done with black, whites and grays—at other times it is done with many beautiful colors. The only parts of a picture these artists do not produce are the "backgrounds." Backgrounds are painted in a department all their own, and are very, very beautiful pieces of work. Notice the next time you see a cartoon picture how lovely are the hills, the sky, the ocean, or whatever happens to be in the back of the picture.

The Camera Room

Of course, you will all want to visit the Camera Room for that is where Mickey has his pictures taken. so we'll step through this door. And we're just in time, too, a camera man is getting ready to take some pictures right now.

"But what a strange, strange place!" I hear some of you say. It looks quite weird, I'll admit. The men look violet and all else black. That's because the lights they use have no violet rays in them. Everything has to be black so as to destroy all light. You see, outdoor light has violet rays in it and will spoil photographic film.

And that is not all that is strange. The cameras, you will notice, are upside down. Come, and I'll show you the reason for that.

Take notice of the table underneath the camera. What do you see on it? I'll tell you. You see one of those painted backgrounds I mentioned a little while ago. And what is more, it is spread out on the table in a very precise position.

Now take a look at the camera man. See, he is placing on the background one of those sheets of celluloid with the inked-in picture of Mickey standing on the plank, getting ready for his run and dive into the ocean. This also must be in a very precise position. Now watch what he does next. He flips a lever which opens the shutter on the camera suspended above the table, and Mickey's photograph is taken, standing still on the plank.

But keep your eyes on the camera man. He is taking that celluloid off. And now he is putting on the next one, which shows Mickey starting to run. Another flip of the lever and another photograph is taken. So it goes—on and on. The whole reel of a moving picture film. That means 9000 or more photographs. That's a lot. isn't it? But they are a lot of fun when we see them as a moving picture on the screen.

The Music-Scoring Room

We must hurry along now to the Music-Scoring Room.

If you thought the Camera Room was strange, what do you think of this room? It certainly is big, isn't it? Some of you would like to know just how big it is. Well, it is 75 feet long, 40 feet wide and 25 feet high. I suppose you are wondering why the ceiling and all the walls are draped in heavy folds of cloth. And did you notice how thick the carpet is that covers all the floor?

There is a very good reason, of course, and that is because they do not want any echoes, for here they photograph sounds. They have electrical devices that do just that, and right on the same film with the picture.

You see, there is a space alongside the photographs which is called the sound track, and thereon are printed the noises. Music makes a very delicate lamp flicker. This makes a zigzag line that zigs when they drum and zags when they blow the horns, and in between the zig and zag are all the respectable sounds like violins and flutes. That is because they do not disturb the delicate lamp so much.

That completes the story. We are at the end of this tour of inspection. And now good-by, boys and girls. I hope you have enjoyed your "Let-us-pretend" trip to the town of "Make Believe."

The Mail Bag

London, England

Dear Editor:

I have been interested in the Mail Bag ever since it was started, but this is only my second letter.

I am writing now, partly to gain correspondents, partly to say how much I and the rest of my family enjoyed the serial story which appeared recently on the Young Folks' Page, "Who Was Will o' the Wisp?" by May Wynne. We all thought it was quite the best story we had ever read in the Monitor.

It also thrilled a friend of ours, a boy of nine. He had not formerly taken much interest in the Monitor, but he would read each installment of this story very eagerly and then turn to and enjoy other parts of the paper.

I should love to hear from girls of about my age (15) preferably living in North America or in France. I think I could carry on a correspondence in French—anyway it would be great fun to try! I am fond of poetry, games, and knitting, and particularly interested in journalism.

We have two pets, a spaniel and a cat, who, when he was a kitten, used to give us a lot of fun. Many of his tricks with the dog were somewhat rough, but all the same the two animals have always been great friends. One day after the kitten had been playing with some elastic, he went up to our spaniel and seized in his teeth the loose skin at the side of her mouth; then, still holding the skin, he deliberately walked away from the dog, as if to discover whether she would stretch like elastic!

With love to all the Mailbaggers,

—— Angela L.

[We are glad to hear that "Who Was Will o' the Wisp?" was so thoroughly enjoyed by you and your family, Angela. Writers to the Mail Bag might give little more time and thought to letting the Editor know what features in the page (outside the Mail Bag) are most appreciated.—Ed.]

Buffalo, New York

Dear Editor:

My interest has been keenly aroused in the Monitor, especially the Mail Bag, and I would very much like to make new friends through it.

For the past seven years I have spent my summers in the Muskoka region of Ontario, Canada, on beautiful Lake of Bays, which, I am told, so closely resembles the famous lake regions of Ireland and Scotland, and I would like to have correspondents from those places, so that we might compare notes.

I am very eager to hear from girls living on remote ranches in all parts of the world.

Since I am studying French in high school, I'd like to write to someone in France particularly someone who is studying English. But I will gladly answer any letters I may receive. I am nearly 15 years old, and am particularly interested in outdoor life. I would be glad to exchange camera pictures or post cards.

—— Phillis H.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Mary D. (12), Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Pen friends from anywhere.

Betty DeL. (12), Arcadia, California. Interested in sports, especially swimming. From abroad, especially from Spain.

Jennie D. (13), Lancashire, England. Interested in scrapbooks and wild flowers. Correspondents from Canada, South Africa and Australia

Donna H. (14), Cleveland, Ohio. From Norway, Switzerland, Japan and Holland.

Margaret E. R. (16), St. George, Bristol, England. From girls interested in exchanging stamps, especially from those living in New Zealand, Australia, or North America.

From Boys

James W. (11), Irvington, New Jersey. Enjoys swimming and fond of pets, especially dogs.

Bobby R. (13), San Bernardino, California. Collects stamps. From boys in the United States, and other countries too.

Kurt C. (15), Hannover, Germany. From American boys.

L. H. (16), Hannover, Germany. From American boys

Over 20

Grant H., Hanover, New Hampshire.

William K. Jr., Woodhaven, Long Island, New York.

A. I. P. (Native), Nigeria, Africa. Would like correspondents from England, United States, India, France and Scotland.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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Stamp collectors and amateur photographers know NuAce Corners are best for mounting stamps postcards, photos etc. Three styles, "Regular" for cards, large snapshots, etc and "Junior" for single stamps blocks, small prints, etc. in colors. 100 to the package; Gold and Silver 60 to the package The new "Transparent" style gives full vision, 80 to the package Any style 10c a package at dealers or 5 and 10c stores; or send 10c for package and samples

ACE ART COMPANY

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She Chose the

GREEN HAT

(It Really Was a Bargain)

and it had an air of the rue de la Paix—BUT when she tried it on at home in the bright morning light she saw it would never do. Where had her color gone, and surely there had been more vivacity in her eyes! ¶ A great many woman have had experiences similar to this. How can they be avoided? Only by knowing the correct colors and lines for your type. *Beginning March 7*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

will publish a series of articles entitled

How to Look Your Best

Because women know that they owe it to others as well as themselves to look their best they will welcome these practical articles, written by a color and dress expert, and use them as a guide to good dressing. There will be one story each for the blonde, brunette, intermediate, auburn haired and gray haired woman—giving specific information on color and style. There will also be general articles on appearance, including one on Accessories—hats, purse, gloves, shoes and jewelry.

Before you select your spring wardrobe, read these practical articles and avoid expensive mistakes.

COUPON

The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Inclosed is 60 cents, for which please send me The Christian Science Monitor each Wednesday for 12 weeks, containing "How to Look Your Best" Series beginning March 7.

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FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, Brewster, Mass.

Fox Terrier Wins Best Dog Honors In New York Show

Flornell Spicy Bit From England Becomes Star Among Champions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Another name is today inscribed on the long list of champions which Old England has sent to America. It is that of Flornell Spicy Bit of Halleston, wire-haired fox terrier owned by the Halleston Kennels of Mr. Stanley J. Halle of Chappaqua, N. Y., who was declared the best dog in the fifty-eighth annual show of the Westminster Kennel Club at Madison Square Garden last night. This means she is the best dog in the world.

Flornell Spicy Bit of Halleston came to the United States early this winter. She was bred by Mr. A. H. Heathercock in England and is a daughter of Champion Beau Brummel of Wildoaks and Wollescott Colleen and was born on June 5, 1931. She is one of the most outstanding examples of wire-haired fox terrier ever seen anywhere, and is full of animation, with every point that stamps her a champion of champions.

She won over the fastest company the Westminster Kennel Club has entertained in years, for the show this year was outstanding for its excellence. An enthusiastic crowd of 5000 persons lined the ring and cheered Dr. Henry Jarrett, of Chestnut Hill, Penna when he awarded the rosette of purple and gold to this little English importation.

Flornell Spicy Bit of Halleston made her first appearance in competition here at the American Fox Terrier Club show last Sunday, and in this specialty she at once caught the eye of expert dog fanciers as a bit of dogdom that was sure to go down in Westminster Kennel Club history as an outstanding champion.

Dr. Jarrett had one of the most difficult jobs a judge could have when it came to picking the best in the show. He had winners from six groups to select from, and each of these winners was an outstanding dog. Having made his decision after the contestants had been shown before him, he set a precedent in Westminster Kennel Club procedure by lining the group winners up in the order he would have bestowed the ribbons.

After bestowing first on Flornell Spicy Bit of Halleston, he gave second place to Clearbrook Kennel's Old English sheep dog Snowflake and third to Mrs. Sherman Hoyt's white poodle Nunsoe, Duc de la Terrace, and fourth to Windholme Kennel's greyhound Lily of Devoir. These were the four best of 2462 dogs benched at the show, and they came out of the mill after three days of tests.

The terriers were one of the chief features of the exhibition this year and in this class was represented the very cream of small dogs. Indeed, they constituted a combination of quality and value never before excelled at a dog show anywhere. This class was judged by Mr. George S. Thomas of South Hamilton, Mass., who has no superior as an all-around dog expert, having officiated in the show ring in every country where dogs are exhibited.

Lehman Signs Three Emergency Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today signed three bills which continue until March 1, 1935 the emergency banking and insurance laws. These bills give the Governor and the departments extraordinary powers over banks and insurance companies while the emergency exists. They are more specific than the old ones in order to overcome objections made in a recent Appellate Division decision under which the validity of the statutes were challenged.

'Survival of the Fittest' Case Too Deep For Solution by 'Circumstantial Cop'

"Help! Police! I've been robbed."

Ominous wails and cries came from the direction of a pet fish establishment in downtown Boston. A traffic officer about to begin his morning's duties and a patrolman tramping his beat did a right about and rushed to the scene.

Flanked on one side by a show window in which myriads of gold fish were evolving mystic patterns, on the other by several tall tanks containing countless specks of varied hues and shapes, and almost filling the doorway in which she stood, was an extremely excited woman.

"Oh, officer," as the footsteps of the law pounded to a stop in front of her, "it was such a nice job. And now I'll surely lose it. What'll I do?" Then, noticing the attentive but uncomprehending expressions on the faces of the two gentlemen in blue, she pivoted and led the men inside.

She dabbed at her eyes with a grimy handkerchief. "It's the guppies. They're gone. My beautiful baby guppies, just born last night, and they're gone." She indicated a tank in which were gyrating several small fish shaped like diminutive army blimps.

The legal guardians had drawn out efficient looking notebooks and pencils. "Now," they said, "Let's have the facts as simply as possible, and we'll solve this case in no time."

She pointed to the tank once more. "That's all there is to it, officer. Last night there were 25 baby guppies in that tank. Now, look for yourself, only four and they're old timers. One's the mother." She burst into another paroxysm of sniffing. "And I did so want to make good in this new job of mine. Seven cents each for 25 guppies. That's $1.75."

The pencils had been working energetically, but gradually they ceased. The traffic officer looked at his consort and the consort stared back. The consort started to push his hat on the back of his head, then thought better of the action. Together they peered gingerly into the pool at mother guppy. One began a diagram of the tank in his notebook, while the other stirred the surface with an investigating finger.

They faced the woman. "Obviously, there are not 25 guppies here now." The traffic officer looked longingly toward his post at the intersection, where early morning traffic was becoming turbulent.

"You can do something, can't you?" pleaded the woman. "Before my boss comes."

"I'll call Special Officer Howard," said the patrolman," "he's good at these fish cases." He moved toward the door.

A calm voice behind him checked his progress. "You don't really need to. I'll explain the solution of the crime."

"The boss," exclaimed the woman, and flung at him a whirlwind of tears, protestations, and entreaties.

"There, there, don't worry," he said soothingly. Then to the gentlemen of the law. "You would have found this a perfect crime, I'm afraid. Unless you know guppies. You see, if children are not immediately taken away, the mother guppy proceeds to eat them. That mother and her three companions there are undoubtedly a bit stuffed at this moment."

"The absence of circumstantial evidence was what perplexed me," said the traffic officer.

"Me too," agreed his buddy as they hastened toward their posts.

Tammany Defeats LaGuardia Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

sition has had to base its arguments against the bill on the figures of Mr. Frank J. Prial, Civil Service lobbyist in Albany, who has attempted to show that instead of a deficit, the city has a surplus.

Mayor LaGuardia today characterized the action of the Assembly as "purely political."

Typical of the Tammany debate on the bill was the statement on the Assembly floor yesterday by Assemblyman Millard Theodore of Manhattan, who in voting "No" said there was no question of city finances involved, but an important principle of government, and declared he would be against such a bill "even if the City of New York went bankrupt or the United States went bankrupt."

Told of this, Mayor LaGuardia's comment was that it "shows the intelligence and patriotism of the opposition."

"Small-Town Stuff"

The Fusion Mayor carried his legislative program to the attention of the business men of the city today in a speech before the Merchants' Association of New York in which he declared that the City Economy Bill was being held up "by a group of small-town politicians seeking to protect pay-roll padders and loafers on the city pay roll."

"There is nothing mysterious or unreasonable in the bill," he said. "I do not know why it should be necessary to have to fight for the opportunity to try to save this city from financial ruin. I cannot perform miracles, and if the Legislature refuses to grant the power to proceed in an orderly way, just as sure as we are sitting here the city will be unable to meet its obligations and financial commitments the latter part of the year. In that event it will be necessary for the Legislature to meet in special session and do then what it refuses to do now.

"I am sure no small group of politicians will be able to thwart the reorganization and stop the financial rehabilitation of this city. We have a definite program. We know where we are going. We may be hampered, but we will keep on moving. There should be sufficient public indignation to compel quick action on the city bill."

The Mayor said that several members of the Legislature in opposing the bill said the vesting of such powers in the Board of Estimate "might destroy a political organization."

"This absolutely corroborates and proves what I have been saying all these years that the taxpayers pay for the maintenance of the organization, and that many politicians who are useless must be on the pay roll. Otherwise, there would not be that opposition.

"If we were to send word on to Albany that we were willing to exempt the county officers and that as to other officers we would be willing to sit down in conference with Tammany leaders, the bill would pass in a minute. But I refuse to do it and I shall continue to refuse to do it.

"There is no difference in a professional politician no matter what party he belongs to. Our intent or purpose was not to displace one set of politicians and replace them by another set. Had I that kind of Administration I could not possibly hope to effect the economies under the bill, assuming that it had been passed."

Taxicab Committee

Meanwhile, Mayor LaGuardia announced today the personnel of a committee to serve the taxicab industry in New York City and make regulatory recommendations. Aldermanic President Bernard S. Deutsch heads the body, on which also are three aldermen and representatives of labor, the public and the independent, large fleet and owner-driver taxicab operators.

At the same time, Mayor LaGuardia today appointed Mr. James E. Finegan Independent Democrat of Brooklyn and long active in civic reform affairs, as a member of the municipal Civil Service Commission to succeed Mr. Abraham Kaplan who resigned yesterday. Mr. Kaplan, who has been president of the commission for 13 years, gave no reason for his withdrawal beyond the inference that he had not received a full measure of support and cooperation from the Fusion Mayor. Mayor LaGuardia's only comment was the announcement of Mr. Finegan's appointment.

Another survey was started at City Hall today when Aldermanic President Deutsch announced the setting up of a committee for the relief of home owners to arbitrate and adjust the difficulties between mortgagees and home owners in order to prevent foreclosure. The personnel of the committee is made up of citizens actively engaged in real estate, law, charitable and public works.

Boston Art Notes

Childe Hassam

Drawings and etchings by Mr. Childe Hassam are to be seen at Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place. So large an exhibition of the artist's work is rarely seen, and we welcome an opportunity to study his preliminary sketches and prints and a few water colors.

Although the art of aquaforte is practiced commonly today, there are not very many craftsmen who handle it with sufficient understanding of its intrinsic qualities. The etched line has charms all its own; it may be used to convey great breadth lending itself to suppleness, tautness, crispness. In the etched line one may even feel a metallic ring. Too often we find print makers contented with but one of these characteristics, or with a limp thready pattern which lacks substance.

Mr. Hassam's prints are rich in quality; they result from a profound feeling for the poetic subject combined with energetic application of the medium. Subject and handling are blended; one enhances the other. The tree is utterly tree-like, one feels its growth, its particular sturdiness, its delicacy. Mr. Hassam feels the bulk of the trunk, the weight of the boughs, the lightness of the twigs. Each species of tree has its individuality.

At Goodspeed's there are a number of subjects of farms, old timber houses, doorways, street scenes. Spreading chestnuts, oak trees, tall elms and sycamores count among his tree portraits. The foliage is turned out as naturalistically as the old timber shingles. Streaks of shadow make lively patterns upon the pavements and façades. The atmosphere of age and tradition is transmitted with touching sensitiveness.

Mr. Hassam does not remain rustic, for the New York skyscrapers are seen as a view from a penthouse terrace. It is pretty big job, but handled with effect, and we are spared the customary dramatics and conventions of New York portrayals. D. A.

Lehman and Farley On Verge of Break

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Postmaster-General James A. Farley today came to the verge of an open break over the defeat of the LaGuardia Economy Bill yesterday.

The Governor lays the whole blame on the failure of up-state Democrats to vote for the bill at Mr. Farley's order. Had they done so, the measure would have passed with votes to spare.

Governor Lehman's irritation with Mr. Farley was increased by the fact that Mr. Farley several weeks ago publicly said the Democrats should pass the bill.

Nevertheless, when the Governor on Tuesday called up-state leaders by telephone, he obtained no results and learned that Mr. Farley had made no direct effort to get their support.

Standing with Mr. Farley in the policy of hands-off has been the Secretary of State, Mr. Edward J. Flynn. Both have been the most prominently identified of all Democratic leaders in the State with the New Deal and sponsored the candidacy of Mr. Joseph V. McKee for Mayor of New York on the Recovery Party ticket last fall.

Amnesty Wins 2000 Austrians to Quit

(Continued from Page 1)

progress through National Socialism."

Consolation, however, is found in the hope that it will open the eyes of the last Austrian workers who have not hitherto seen through Dr. Dollfuss. Sufficient answer to Dr. Dollfuss, it is declared, is that Germany with 11 times Austria's population carried through its revolution without a fraction of the bloodshed produced by the Dollfuss "desperate criminal fight" against workers.

The Dollfuss Government is described as representative of big capital and reaction, whereas the "National Socialist Government has proved to be one of the most socialistic in the world, by granting the German people the most modern social constitution in existence."

Giornale Broadley Hints

ROME, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Giornale d'Italia, a newspaper considered one of the Government's most frequently used mouthpieces, charged Czechoslovakia and other unnamed countries today with supporting the Austrian Socialist rebellion.

Czechs Again Accused

BUDAPEST, Feb. 15 (AP)—The newspaper Magyarsag today accused the Czechoslovakian Government of giving weapons to Austrian Socialists to wage civil war.

Utilities Bills Cut $19,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15—The bills of users of electricity, gas and telephones in New York State have been cut at least $19,000,000 during the past three years because of the Public Service Commission's drive against excessive charges in those utilities, according to figures put before the Legislature here today.

"We confidently believe that if the utilities throughout the State were to make immediately further substantial reductions in their rates, the amount of electricity, gas and telephone service would very greatly increase," the commission's report says.

More than $12,000,000 was slashed from the total cost of utilities during 1931 and 1932 and reductions aggregating $5,750,000 became effective in 1933, the report adds. The drive will continue this year, with 22 emergency rate cases under way against 22 companies in New York City and 21 companies outside the Metropolitan area, it added.

The Assembly today created a new subcommittee to study all pending public utility legislation, including Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's utility program. The establishment of this committee is regarded as a result of the charge recently made by the Republican state chairman, Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, that some members of his party in the Assembly were subservient to power interests.

Humble Oil Salary Increase

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 15 (AP)—Humble Oil Company announces that some 2200 employees at the company's Baytown refinery on the Houston ship channel will receive a salary increase of between 4 and 5 per cent in the immediate future.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—Reduced to clear; charming, modern, white house, 4 bedrooms, servants' quarters; high; acre; exclusive club grounds; $32,000, first mortgage $24,000. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St., Rye, N. Y. Rye 671.

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COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-58, Watertown, New York.

WOMEN—Easy spare-time money for you; show friends, neighbors unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, raincoats, hosiery; liberal commissions; no experience, no investment needed; wonderful sample outfit furnished; 15-day credit consignment plan. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1006, Binghamton, New York.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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NEW YORK CITY — Exquisitely furnished apartment; lady, Christian Scientist preferred. Call after 7 evenings, Rh 4-5852.

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PACKARD de luxe limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

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VOCAL or dramatic instruction exchanged for some clerical services (typing); opera singer. Penn. 6-5480. Room 404, New York City.

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LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—House, furnished or unfurnished; spacious grounds and shade trees; very reasonable; real opportunity for responsible party. Apply R. LEONARD, 88 Stuart Ave., Malverne, L. I., N. Y.

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CHOICE FURNITURE—Good taste for every room; inexpensive; new Simmons mattresses, attractive studio bed, twin beds. LLOYDS AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

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IS THERE a ready-to-wear specialty shop seeking man thoroughly conversant retail, wholesale; manage and buy; such a man now available; will appreciate right association with Christian Scientists preferred; compensation secondary. Write Box S-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MECHANICALLY trained man of 40; experienced in personnel placement work, mfrs.' agent, specialized sales work; do anything, anywhere. ARTHUR R. HAIRE, 55 Grant St., Needham, Mass.

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Phone 7-1218
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R. DAMICO, Prop.
Courtesy - Service - Sanitation
Tel. 1644 289 MAIN ST. *Elevator Service*

ESTAB 1890
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
79 W. MAIN STREET
OPTICIANS Everything Optical
Everything Photographic

D. MILLER CO.
WINDOW SHADES
49c, 69c, 79c, $1.00
Curtains 39c, 89c, $1.39
61 ARCH STREET PHONE 4650

NEW CANAAN

NEW CANAAN STEAM LAUNDRY, Inc.
Complete Family Service
Hillside Ave. Phone 34

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

CONNECTICUT

NEW CANAAN
(Continued)

JOHN C. SMITH
Building Contractor
ROOM 205, COLONIAL BUILDING
Better Buildings at Normal Cost
Phone 722

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 8-2218, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.
WINTHROP and DERBY AVENUE
2-4 daily except Saturdays

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

Marion's ICE CREAM
Deliciously Different
We specialize in Fancy Creams
Open All Day Sunday
165 HENRY STREET Phone 8-6196

PAINTS and ARTISTS' SUPPLIES
"Everything for those who paint"
Whitfield Paint Co.
305 ORANGE STREET 6-4124

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
827 CHAPEL STREET 6-2109

Junior League Shop
5 WHITNEY AVENUE
(Children's Clothes and Gifts)
Announces a demonstration of "Budge-It"
on the New Fabric Cleaner
FEB. 21st, 1934
But come in any time and look around

GORDON HOSIERY
For Every Member of the Family.
LUND'S SHOE STORE
845 CHAPEL STREET

Phone 7-5793 Fred Riggs, Mgr.
WHITNEY STATION
40 WHITNEY AVENUE
Quick Cheerful Service
ESSO PRODUCTS

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y^e OLD^e HARD^e WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
Hat Remodeling
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
136 TEMPLE ST.

BEACH & GORMAN
EXCLUSIVE HAIR DRESSING
Established 1906
956 CHAPEL STREET 6-7475

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD *and* PRIME MEATS
EMPIRE QUALITY MARKET
1492 CHAPEL STREET

MONARCH LAUNDRY
Finest Laundering
Finest Dry Cleaning
155 DERBY AVE. 5-2161

NEW LONDON

Spicer Ice and Coal Company, Inc.
A Fuel for Every Purpose
PHONE 9054

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 615-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

GAS SUNOCO OILS
"Quality Service and Premium Quality"
Nelson's Service Station
NORTH AVE. and PARK ST., NORWALK

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Let us show you how we can save you money on AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
76 WALL ST., NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
Nemo Sensation Garments
GIRDLES and COMBINATIONS
J. I. MALLETTE
Specialty Shop
86 WASHINGTON ST., SOUTH NORWALK

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

FRANK JACOBY
Good Clothes for Men and Women
Featuring Kuppenheimer Clothes
12-14 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK
Tel. 6810

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT STREET 3-7533
12 to 6 p. m. daily

AFTER INVENTORY SPECIAL
225 Suits $24.50
Former Values $30 and $35
There are some excellent values in this group—better get two or more.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

"Sensation" Girdles, $3.50
Two-way stretch Lastex for slim figures
Third Floor
The C. O. MILLER CO.

Don't let your face coast down hill.
Fool Old Man Winter
Be young and smart in spite of the weather, the years and the social season. Clara J. Patterson can show you how.
Patterson Beauty Salon
GURLEY BUILDING, THIRD FLOOR
STAMFORD, CONN.

Better Baked Products
de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
168 BEDFORD ST 271 MAIN ST.

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

WALLINGFORD

Tracy Vulcanizing Company
TRY VULCO FUEL OILS
For Range and Domestic Burners
B&H RANGE OIL BURNERS
W. J. Tilbrook W. C. Woodke
PHONE 1295 MERIDEN

DELAVAN W. IVES
DEALER IN
Coal, Grain, Feed, etc.
Phone 1780 East Wallingford

CAHILL'S STORE
WALLINGFORD, CONN.
Dry Goods and Children's Wears

The WALLINGFORD BANK and TRUST CO.
COMMERCIAL SAVINGS CHRISTMAS CLUB TRUST
102 CENTER STREET PHONE 1470

WATERBURY

Headquarters for KNITTING YARNS
The *"Bear Brand"* and *"Bucilla"* makes two brands of fine Yarns that we can recommend to all who knit.
A yarn here among them for every use—in all types and weights, and each in a full color range.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Why Not Send Your Hostess Flowers for Washington's Birthday?
DEAN the FLORIST
58 CENTER STREET PHONE 4-2788

MEN'S COLLAR ATTACHED
CAPE COD SHIRTS
A New England made shirt for New England people. Sizes 14 to 17.
$1.75 Each
The MILLER & PECK CO.

Watson Sterling
W. E. PIERPONT, INC.
Jeweler and Optometrist
159 BANK STREET

GREETING CARDS
for All Occasions
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
JANE KELLY, INC.
106 GRAND STREET

ZORIC CLEANING, *which we do, makes your old duds look like new!*
PERRY'S, INC.
PHONE 3-3161

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

DOWNS
Stationer Engraver Printer
229 N. Charles Street, Baltimore

Hopkins Beauty Salon
MARIE C. LITTLE
Formerly of the Dorothy Marie Beauty Parlor
Evenings by appointment.
Hopkins Apartments, 21st and St. Paul Sts.
Phone Belmont 5800

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

HOAG & TAYLOR
Maiden Lane and James Street
Custom Suiting Samples for Spring and Summer Are Now Ready

SEE NEXT PAGE

UPTOWN Shopping Guide

BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

Limited Number of
HOMELIKE APARTMENTS
$29 to $60
Abundant Heat
Electric Refrigerators
Janitor Service
Shawmut Realty Trust
24A CLEARWAY ST., BOSTON
KENmore 0482

Luncheon Suggestions
Sliced Chicken Sandwich 20c
Lobster Salad Sandwich 20c
Chocolate Parfait 15c
Luncheons Delivered on Call
BAILEY'S DRUG STORE
276 MASS. AVENUE, *Near Falmouth Street*
KEN. 5349
COUNTER and TABLE SERVICE

ALLEN'S MARKET
268 Mass. Avenue KEN. 2932
QUALITY MEATS and PROVISIONS
AT LOWEST PRICES
FREE DELIVERY

"Join us at Johnson's"
FOR
LUNCHEON—DINNER OR TEA
Uptown Theatre Building, BOSTON
Granite Trust Building, QUINCY
By-the-Depot, WOLLASTON

KENmore 7700 LAMPERT'S TAXI
Day and Night Service
CAREFUL, COURTEOUS DRIVERS
PIERCE-ARROW CARS
Office and Stand Cor. Westland Ave. and Hemenway St.

Kum-Up-Tu
248 MASS. AVE. 2nd Floor
Special Luncheons 25c-35c
Evening Dinners 45c-50c

HUTCHINSON'S MARKET
284 Mass. Ave., Cor. Falmouth St.
Quality Meats, Fish, Vegetables, Groceries
at Lowest Possible Prices
Free Delivery Call KEN 6873-4

Cafe de Paris
Now in its new location, 165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 35c-35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

When you patronize these uptown advertisers, please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

It's
DOLLAR DAY
at Myers
When the Whole Town Goes Shopping
Tuesday, February 20

BUY FURNITURE NOW at FEBRUARY PRICES

WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

HARPER METHOD
Beauty Service
Shampooing Care of the Scalp Waving — Manicuring Facials Cosmetics
HARPER METHOD
HUGHES, 100 State St. Tel. 4-4749

G. C. REARDON, Inc.
Magic Chef and Glenwood Stoves, Sellers Kitchen Cabinets, Beauty Rest Mattresses, Lamps and Gulistan Rugs.
Furniture of Character
BROADWAY and MAIDEN LANE

BINGHAMTON

Early Easter, April 1st
Clearance Sales are moving winter goods out each day and new spring clothes are coming in. *See them today.*
McLEAN'S

New Spring Shoes Have Just Arrived
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

Independent Merchants
Support every community project. Trade with them and build your community.
Civic Defense League of Independent Merchants

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd.

Duleto & Comstock
OUTFITTERS to MEN and BOYS
40 PALMER AVENUE
Tel. 4070

Chez Marie
New Prints and Cruise Clothes
Sizes 14 to 42
111 PONDFIELD ROAD Bronxville 6050

The Quill Pen
New Unusual Writing Paper
Lending Library
Bridge Accessories
Gifts and Toys
115 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 5678

The NOSEGAY
Inc.
Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Price
65 PONDFIELD ROAD

D. Struss, Inc.
FANCY GROCERIES DELICATESSEN
Fruit and Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651
56 Pondfield Road

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. Bronxville 6260-6261

Pondfield Bakery
77 PONDFIELD ROAD
Try Our Delicious Pies, Cakes, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store.

Matrix Shoes
Allen A Hosiery
PONDFIELD SHOE SHOP
101 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 0717

Ferris Radio Co.
107 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 4545
RADIO REPAIRING
Records and Sheet Music
RCA Radiotrons
Authorized agents for Stromberg-Carlson, Atwater Kent and Philco.

Genungs Little Shoppe
Bronxville's Department Store
Gordon Ne-Flex Stockings
Gloves, Dresses
100 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 3253

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Grant: 7431. 10 to 2 daily

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO.
Tinoclaners
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Walk-Over
Shoes and Hosiery
506 Main Street

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo's Telegraph Florist. Flowers by Wire With Safety. Service Guaranteed
COLONIAL FLOWER-SHOP
196 DELAWARE AVENUE

"Let Us Coal Your Bin"
WM. H. WEIDT
202 WOHLERS Ga. 0193
D. & H. Coal—Donner-Hanna Coke
Local—Moving—Long Distance

GLOVERSVILLE

COLLINS & STILWELL
Quality Grocers
KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE

ESSO
Williams & Dye Co. Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Gloversville, N. Y.

N. M. Banker Inc.
Automobile Insurance
40 North Main Street Phone 2777

INSURE
in Home or Hartford
J. E. WOOD & CO.
Agent here for fifty-six years

ENNA JETTICK SHOE SALE
$2.95 $3.45 $3.95
Formerly $5.00 and $6.00
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

Entertain GUESTS
at the
SMÖRGASBORD
Luncheons *Dinners*
Varied Food Served in Continental Manner
307 NORTH TIOGA ST. Tel. 2498

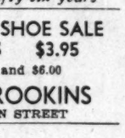
KNOX
is the real GELATINE
ATWATER'S
"The store with everything to eat"
TELEPHONE 2761

NOW in Progress!
Half Yearly Furniture Sale
ROTHSCHILD'S
Department Store

NOW—A Genuine
Westinghouse Dual-Automatic Refrigerator
for as little as $129.50
TREMAN, KING & CO.
DEALERS IN HARDWARE

BRACELETS
Copies of Odd Designs in Yellow Gold—Modern Stone-Set Bracelets
PRICES $1 TO $25
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Phone 2277 136 E. STATE ST.

JAMESTOWN

A Good Place to Buy Merchandise

Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hafert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
2892 DELAWARE AVENUE DE 5694

LARCHMONT

GRANT'S GREENHOUSES
96 WEAVER STREET
Floral Designs—Cut Flowers
Ferns and Potted Plants
Rock Garden Plants
Telephone Larchmont 81

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN

CHRYSLER
PLYMOUTH
New and Used Cars
Gas—Oil—Lubrication
Brookwold Park Garage
55 No. Grand Ave. Tel. 7641 Freeport
Tel. R. V. C. 346 Tel. Lyn. 9013

TECHNICAL SPECIALTY SERVICE
DOUGLAS VAN DUYNE
Radio Repair Service
Appliance Repairs
4 POOLE STREET 41 WALDO AVENUE
OCEANSIDE, N. Y. E. ROCKAWAY, N. Y.

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
Is Our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try Heim's
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4957

Rentals Real Estate Homes
May we assist you in your selection of a Home on the South Shore of Long Island?
Janet Cuby Marion Eustace
6155 Tel. Freeport 6641

ELMHURST

SEACREST LAUNDRY INC.
ELMHURST L.I. NEwtown 9-6000
"BUNDLES OF SATISFACTION"

For Up-to-Date, Fitted-to-Order
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
and GIRDLES. See or Call
MRS. L. TROUTWIG
315 Wyckoff Avenue near Myrtle Avenue
HEgeman 3-6860 Ridgewood, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Phone Far Rockaway 7-2150
ROSEDALE DAIRY
Dreyfus and Zalis
THE BEST IN BUTTER and EGGS
1825 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

ALBERT HYMAN
Footwear of Quality for the Entire Family
Agent for Florsheim Shoes
For Men and Women
1027 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY—Woodmere

Tel. Franklin 1235 6 Irving Place
NICHOLAS GROSS
Upholsterer and Decorator
Curtains, Bed Spreads, Slip Covers, Mattresses and Box Springs, Made to Order.

FLUSHING

COLORFUL FROCKS
for Spring
$7.95 UPWARD
THE boulevard shop
141-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL NINE

Let Us Supply Your
ELECTRIC BULBS
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 41ST AVENUE
Phones Flushing 9-1701 9-7203 Opposite Murray Hill Station

FOREST HILLS

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
Tel. Boul. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

Marion Beauty Shops
Monday to Thursday—3 Items $1.00
Friday and Saturday—3 Items 1.25
Experienced men and women operators, specializing in haircutting—for children, also.
For Appointment phone Boul. 8-2122
STAFFORD AVE., Between Groton and Harrow Streets

FREEPORT

FRED C. BERGE & Co.
Income Tax Consultants
Accountants
22 PINE STREET FREEPORT
PHONE 2887 F'pt.

GREAT NECK

For the Latest Books and Puzzles
The Great Neck Bookhouse
Station Plaza and Third Street
Rental Library of Books and Puzzles *Greeting Cards*
Phone Great Neck 75

THE BLACK BIRD SHOP
Strictly Fine Home Cooking. Done on Premises
Breakfast, Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
Home Made Bread, Rolls, Cakes, Pies
Beautifully Decorated Wedding and Birthday Cakes
Middle Neck Road, facing Cutter Mill Rd.
Phone Great Neck 182

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 90 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

J. WINKENBACH
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
162 JERUSALEM AVE. Tel. Hempstead 7834
WE DELIVER

JACKSON HEIGHTS

S. RUBIN
Hardware and House Furnishings
Household Novelties *Electrical Appliances*
8107 NORTHERN BOULEVARD HAv 9-0176

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If desired)
all work done on the premises
delivery service
3760 82ND ST. NEW 9-9538

CAMEO SHOPS
CUSTOM MADE FURNITURE
Expert Upholstering and Repairing
4034 82ND STREET Pom 6-2610
Opposite Jackson Theatre

FRED G. KELLEY, INC
MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
CRATING 37-60 31st St.
SHIPPING Hav. 9-5000
PACKING Sun. Hav. 9-4438

HAPPY TO SERVE YOU
Keffas Bros. Flowers
Members Florists Telegraph Delivery Ass'n
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

Stanley's
NEWTOWN 9-8650
MANUFACTURING
FURRIER
FUR COATS
Ready to Wear and Made to Order
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. AT 87TH ST.

JAMAICA

COCH BROS.
Exclusive Clothiers and Haberdashers
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
DEVONSHIRE CLOTHES
165-07 Jamaica Avenue Rep. 9-10391
Next to Valencia Thea. *Open Evenings*

LYNBROOK

WHITE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Westinghouse Refrigerators, Sewing Machines, Vacuum Cleaners, New and Used. Service at Your Home. $1
HEMSTITCHING DONE SAME DAY
271 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn 4038

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
67 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8423

PHONE LYNBROOK 2822-J
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Silverware—Clocks
373 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

WEST END
BEAUTY and BARBER SHOP
541 Merrick Road Tel. Lynbrook 1959
Personal service is conducive to good results. That is what we give our patrons at all times.
Three Items for $1.00

PERLMAN
Flower Service, Inc.
Sunrise Highway and Atlantic Avenue
LYNBROOK
Telephone Lynbrook 2511

LYNBROOK—Hewlett

Century
Super-Service Station
1137 BROADWAY, HEWLETT, L. I.
Texas Gas, Oil
Telephone Franklin 1526

QUEENS VILLAGE

Specialist in Corsetry
Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Opposite Community House

FOR eight years the people of Queens Village and neighboring towns have bought our CANDY because of outstanding quality.
MUELLER'S
220-07 Jamaica Avenue

QUEENS VILLAGE AWNING & SHADE CO.
Awnings and Shades—Flags and Banners
Pipe and Boiler Covering—Table Pads
214-13 Jamaica Avenue Tel. Hollis 5-7187

RICHMOND HILL

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
Perron's Delicatessen
108-09 Jamaica Avenue Rich. Hill 2-4001

A. JOSEPHSON
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
GREETING CARDS
109-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4348

Phone R. H. 2-0277 Virginia 7-8213
Brooklyn Manor Garage and Gas Station
Accessories and Repairs
Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Station
Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes
Jamaica Ave. and 101st St., Richmond Hill

DEPENDABLE
AUTO REPAIRS
Special Mid-Winter Prices on all Repairs until March 10th.
I wish my Friends of the Monitor to take advantage of this offer.
ERNIE'S AUTO REPAIRS
8619 118th Street, North of Jamaica Avenue
Cleveland 3-0494

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
of Every Description
Laurelton 8-2555 Jamaica 6-7414

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL—Cypress Hills

EMIL W. FABER
Dealer in
HIGH GRADE PRIME BEEF MEAT PRODUCTS
POULTRY and GAME
Orders called for and delivered
1409 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Tel. Applegate 3778

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Tel. Rockville Centre 1815 31 Vale Place
9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily

MOORE BROS.
Ignition—Batteries—Speedometers
Sales—CARBURETORS—Service
VACUUM TANKS, FUEL PUMPS
Tel. Rockville Centre 1422
340 Sunrise Highway

Tel. Rockville Centre 2462
"Flowers for All Occasions"
PATTHEY'S FLOWER SHOP
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
44A N. VILLAGE AVENUE
Tel. Rockville Centre 648, Murray Hill 2-2900

WILLIAM J. MARKS & COMPANY
ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
TAX CONSULTANTS
17 East 42nd Street New York City

Torii Tea Room
Refined, Homelike Atmosphehre
93 N. PARK AVE.
R. V. C. 1347

HAGEN'S PARK AVENUE BAKERY
23 No. Park Ave. Tel. RVC. 1484

KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
Von Brook Bros.
DELICATESSEN
19 North Park Ave.
Tel. Rockville Centre 2463

"EVERY KIND OF INSURANCE"
THOMAS H. DARLING
TEL. R. V. C. 3763
BANK OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE BLDG.

TYDOL
GEORGE'S SERVICE STATION
SPECIALIZED LUBRICATION STARTERS, GENERATORS and IGNITION EXIDE BATTERY SERVICE
N. PARK and GRAND AVENUE Tel. 7849

FOR FLOWERS CALL
Tel. R. V. C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
FLORIST
28 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Formerly Periman Flower Service

ROSLYN

OLD ORCHARD INN
ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND
Guest rooms with open fireplaces; oil burner; delicious food; homelike; 36 acres; riding horses; reasonable rates by day week, month.
Opposite Post Office Roslyn 603

WHITESTONE

BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
JAS. CAMPO
14-25 150TH STREET
PHONE FLUSHING 9-6977—9-6957
WE DELIVER

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE HOUSE FURNISHINGS
WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
DEVOE PAINTS
44-48 EAST BOSTON POST ROAD
Telephones Mam. 1280-1281

DAY OR NIGHT
If You Want an
ELECTRICIAN
Call Mamaroneck 451 or 687
Holzer's Electric Shop
Now at Our New Location
88 MAMARONECK AVENUE
GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

THOMAS SKINNER
Friendly Elms Greenhouses
West Post Road Telephone Mam. 1698
FLOWERS
direct from greenhouse to you.

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Van Horson & Bertine
Coal Corporation
Jeddo Highland Coal
Furnace Oil, Coke and Wood
221 Washington Street, Mt. Vernon
OAKwood 0500

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING
Full Line of Office Equipment
New Numbers in Printed Stationery at $1.00
19 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE

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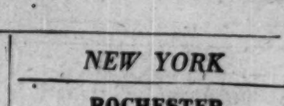
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Daily Features

All Nature

Colorado Blue Spruce

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Colorado blue spruce is a Rocky Mountain species, at its best in Colorado; but its silver-tipped evergreen needles and pyramidal shape make it a favorite for cultivation throughout eastern America and parts of Europe and Asia.

Specimens occasionally soar 150 feet, but the average height is 60 to 100 feet. Branches grow at right angles to the trunk, and the leaves are strongly incurved, especially those on the upper side of the branches. Their points are deserving of the term "needles," for they are long and sharp.

Unlike its Norway cousin, the Colorado spruce is not a valuable timber-tree; its sole use seems to be for ornamentation.

The Editor's Puzzle

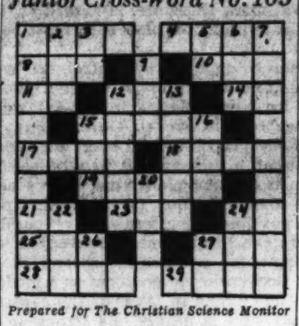
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

249

The rich rancher who recently sold off all his property together with his wife and children left last Tuesday afternoon at 3 p.m. to make their home in Massachusets

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Junior Cross-Word No. 105



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Need.
4—Toothed instrument for grooming the hair.
8—Globe.
10—Nothing.
11—Musical note.
12—Existed.
14—Prefix denoting DOWN.
15—Soon.
17—Body of an old vessel laid by as unseaworthy.
18—Snakelike fishes.
19—Measures.
21—Plural ending.
23—To drink little by little.
24—Article.
25—To expose to the sun's rays.
27—Tennyson was born in this country (abbr.).
28—Suave.
29—Branches of learning.

Down

1—Without value.
2—Part of verb TO BE.
3—Canadian province (abbr.).
5—Upon.
6—Denoting the middle part.
7—First word of Whittier's poem, "The Barefoot Boy."
9—Broad shaft, band, or stripe, as of color.
12—Rouses from sleep.
13—Slumber.
15—Shade tree.
16—Affirmative answer.
20—White metal.
22—Total.
24—Insect.
26—Greek letter.
27—Comparative ending.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Brevities

Valdosta Times: Today's best—Humorists have a keen sense of humor, while gossips have a keen sense of rumor.

Detroit Free Press: The return of the silver dollar will at least help the manufacturers of suspenders.

New Yorker: Admiral Byrd was relieved to learn that the airplanes he left in Little America are still there and in good condition. So whatever else it is, the Antarctic Continent is a swell parking place.

Cartoons of the Week

—Talburt in Baltimore Post

A Forced Landing!

—Thomas in Detroit News

The Bird to Exterminate

ERECTED TO THE HEROIC SCHOOL TEACHERS WHO CARRIED ON THE WORK OF EDUCATION AFTER THE POLITICIANS HAD RUN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS INTO A DITCH

—Herblock in Miami Daily News

When We Again Can Afford to Build Statues

—Gale in Los Angeles Times

The First Robin!

—Shoemaker in Chicago Daily News

What's in a Name?

—Kuhn in Indianapolis News

Losing Patience

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

An uninteresting or meaningless headline to a newspaper story is called a "wooden head."

Investigation, research, study, and reflection precede the writing of most newspaper editorials. Often, on the largest papers, the editorial writers have the help of special fact-finders, reporters, special interviewers, etc. A newspaper library, with its files, clippings, books, and librarian, is also at their service.

A pioneer book of practical value to journalists appeared in the United States 14 years before the first school of journalism in the United States was established (Missouri, 1908). "Steps Into Journalism" is its name. Its author: Edwin L. Shuman, now staff editor, Literary Digest; formerly literary editor, the Chicago Tribune, 1895-1901, and the Chicago Record-Herald, 1901-13.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The 'Ephod' as an Idol

IN ADDITION to the linen "ephod" (I Sam. 2:18) which in a more elaborate form became one of the vestments of the high priest (Ex. 28), we read in the Old Testament of an "ephod" of an entirely different character. For example, in Judges 8:24-27 we are told of how Gideon collected 1700 shekels' weight (about 70 pounds) of golden ear-rings, in addition to other heavier ornaments, and made from them an "ephod," or, as Moffatt renders it, "an ornamental idol," which was set up at Ophrah in the district of Manasseh and which became the object of idolatrous and degrading worship.

Then, again, the mention of the "ephod," together with "the carved image, the teraphim, and the molten image" (Judges 18:18 and other passages), clearly suggests that the "ephod" in this context was an image or idol of some sort, like the other three objects referred to.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I AM content to know that God is great,
And Lord of fish and fowl, of air and sea—
Some little points are misty. Let them wait.
—NORMAN GALE

In Lighter Vein

—Humorist

Director (during the filming of "Jungle Passion"): "Thank goodness, he's yawning at last. Camera, Joe, quick! And you, Charlie, roar like mad into the microphone!"

Lesson in Civics

Teacher (after the lesson on psysical force): "Now, boys, can any of you tell me what force it is that moves people along the street?"

Brilliant Pupil: "Please, sir, the police force."

And More to Silence It

Wifey: "Is there any difference between a fort and a fortress?"

Hubby: "Oh, yes; it takes a lot more money to keep up a fortress."

As You and I

When Noah sailed the ocean blue
He had his troubles same as you.
He drove and drove and drove his ark
Until he found a place to park.
—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Not Exactly

"So you want to become my son-in-law?"

"Er—not exactly. I only wanted to marry your daughter."—*Dagens Nyheter.*

Golf in the Rough

They were chatting in the clubhouse, after a strenuous 18 holes.

"This matter of beautifying the course is a lot of rubbish," said one. "The question of scenery should not enter into golf."

"Certainly not," agreed the other. "The big question is how to keep golf from entering into the scenery."

Daily Anecdote

Easing Dr. Johnson

WHEN Samuel Johnson met Mrs. Porter, who was later to become his wife, he endeavored to impress her with the fact that he had little or no social standing. To convince her he said, "I have no social standing, no money, and I had one uncle who was hanged."

Not to be outdone by this unburdening, the future Mrs. Johnson replied, "And I, sir, have no standing, no money; and while there are none of my relatives who have been hanged, I have at least 50 who deserve hanging!"

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Pressing Engagements

COLLEGE girls have many ways to add to their slender allowances these days. One girl who had brought from home a folding ironing board and an electric iron sent word to girl students that she would be glad to help in "pressing engagements." She would iron a freshly laundered piece of clothing or press evening clothes to a nicety. Her charges were very small, but the many orders made the scheme very worth while. Miss M. C. R.

Lavender Sachets

A WOMAN who had a large lavender bush in her garden sent little bags filled with the dried flowers to her friends. Her bags were so attractive, and the contents were so refreshing, that her friends sought to buy them from her for gifts. Now she has given over her garden to the cultivation of lavender, and each year adds a substantial profit from her venture. K. W. K.

What They Say

No Overproduction

"There is no overproduction of anything so long as there are people in the world who want that thing, but cannot get it."—*Henry Ford.*

Climbing

"For the first time in the depression, every business index is pointed upward. The starved demand of four years of privation opens hungry maws in all directions."—*General Johnson.*

Business Recovery

"Not until business starts financing itself, rather than through federal funds, will business recovery be placed on a sound basis."—*Eugene G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Corporation.*

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Prolific Song Writer

Irving Berlin has written more than 800 songs. His first big hit was Alexander's Rag Time Band.

A Short but Useful Life

The average life of a textbook used in the public schools is three years.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Mongrel Hero

(Bridgeport Evening Post)

Bridgeport, Conn.

A MONGREL dog, owner unknown and pedigree just as vague, jumped into the icy waters of Ash Creek at 9 o'clock this morning to pull out a half-frozen collie which had broken through the thin ice on the creek near the bridge on the Bridgeport-Fairfield town line. The rescue act was staged while a truck from the Fairfield Volunteer Fire Department, No. 1, was on its way to aid the collie.

Officer William T. Burr of the Fairfield police first noticed the plight of the collie, which had ventured out on the ice. He called the fire department and several volunteers responded to the call. Before the truck arrived a mongrel dog that had been frolicking with the collie plunged into the water and brought his playmate to firm ice.

Both clambered out and disappeared up Grasmere Avenue.

A Word a Day

Portentous

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "Sudden and blanket cancellation of the United States air-mail contracts raises *portentous* questions" (Monitor editorial, Feb. 13, 1934).

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above: important, serious, urgent, ominous, pertinent.

Pronunciation: *Por-ten'-tus*, not *por-ten'-shus.*

Derivation: From Latin *portentus*, "foretold," past participle of *portendere*, "to foretell, predict," compounded of *por-*, "toward," and *tendere*, "to stretch forth." We use the verb "portend" in the sense of "to betoken, presage, predict," and the noun "portent" as "that which portends, foreshows"; but both are applied especially to an evil omen or an unpropitious sign. The adjective "portentous" (not to be confused in pronunciation with "pretentious" or "propitious") also carries this thought of warning as from an omen.

Let us not be the channels for portentous rumors of war.

Notes and Queries

Convey (P. L.)—The inquirer asks: "Does a Christmas card 'convey' one's feelings?"

Webster's fifth definition of "convey" is: "To impart or communicate, as by language; to serve as a means of communicating." This would seem to put the stamp of approval on the word so used; but we dare say that this would not apply to all Christmas cards!

With the Inventors

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Automatic Tube Cap

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ALL know the fondness of toothpaste caps for slipping through our fingers and playfully wandering down the drain or cunningly rolling out of sight under the bathtub. Hats off, then, to Mr. V. S. Wilcox, who has taken out U. S. patent No. 1941727 to keep the fugitive top in its place. Pressure on his new type of tube pushes out the automatic spring top so that the paste can ooze out of an opening on the side; and when the pressure is released, the top slides back.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Friendship at First Sight*

By CARMACK

Sponge wasn't very glad to hear about Tiddlywinks, and I know why—It was on account of Buzzy—
So I said-"You don't need to worry-He and Tiddlywinks will get along all right together"—
Just the same she insisted on going over to Joan's house and seeing for herself—
And she saw all right!
"If you really want something to worry about," I said, "you'd better begin to worry about Buzzy having such a good time at home that he'll never want to come to see us."—
"In which case," she purred, "I'll come over to see him"—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

What Is a Reasonable Navy?

NAVIES are necessary. At this stage of the world's development, and until a provedly reliable peace machinery is developed, a nation owes it to itself to have a capable defense at sea.

But the history of armaments shows how easily, indeed how unconsciously, arms may become competitive unless the nations are awake to the implications of their acts. This is particularly pertinent to the United States in connection with the naval construction program now moving smoothly through Congress.

Amid impulsions to build up to treaty strength under the Washington and London agreements, and amid mutual concern between America and Japan each over the other's naval building activities, there is apparently little notice in Washington of what the Vinson bill and previous authorizations, if carried out, will do to naval ratios between the United States and Great Britain.

The latest annual report of the United States Secretary of the Navy shows that on the basis of ships under treaty age now built or projected, including public works appropriations but not the Vinson bill, the American Navy would have 113 ships of 988,520 aggregate tons at the expiration of the treaty in 1936, and the British Empire 161 ships of 999,398 aggregate tons.

* * *

Thus, actually to build the more than 135,000 tons of destroyers and submarines authorized in the Vinson bill would exceed the British total tonnage by almost that amount.

Fortunately there is no valid feeling of rivalry or mistrust between the two Anglo-Saxon nations. Few if any Americans can imagine themselves arrayed against the mother country, and English opinion can hardly conceive of an occasion that would separate them. More likely it is that if the fleets ever again came into action at the same time it would be, as in 1917, to supplement each other.

Yet there are diplomatic questions between America and Britain which should be further explored and settled before any slightest act is committed that might give pretext for competition or antagonism between them. One is the moot point whether the United States will continue to insist on the rights of neutral commerce in the face of a British or international blockade. Another is the uncertainty as to the purposes for which current naval construction is designed. Related to this is the question whether British and American foreign policy would coincide in respect to the possibility of hostilities in the Far East.

These are points on which a clear crystallization of policy and a mutual understanding of intentions between the two countries, and for that matter also with Japan, are fully as important as the passage of the Vinson bill.

* * *

There is much reason, incidentally, why some form of naval legislation should be adopted. The American Navy is singularly deficient, or soon will be, in effective vessels of the destroyer and submarine types which it would authorize. But assuming the Vinson bill will pass, might it not then be worth while to look back and see what will be the effect of actually setting afloat some six large cruisers previously authorized under naval or public works appropriations but on which work has not yet started?

These are of the type of vessels over which the British Admiralty already has expressed as discreetly as possible its regrets that America should consider them necessary. They are of an airplane-carrying type which if viewed from Japanese eyes might readily seem less defensive than the destroyer types used for convoying commerce or patrolling coasts.

Construction of any vessels whether under the Vinson bill, public works allotments or regular navy appropriations can proceed only on the order of President Roosevelt. Would he not be well advised, then, to withhold for the present the building of some or all these cruisers and allow instead the tonnage to be used for the destroyers in the Vinson bill?

* * *

This would relieve England of any feeling that she must revise her program to meet America's, as she did last fall. It should make an understanding easier to reach with both Britain and Japan on diplomatic points that need to be clarified. It would give the United States in 1936 a navy fully as large as or slightly larger than Great Britain's. And while America is entitled to a navy as large as any other, does it need a considerably larger fleet than any other, even if within treaty limits?

Moreover, this would give the United States a fleet one-fourth larger in tonnage than the Japanese Navy, which in 1936 is scheduled to have 183 under-age ships of 775,370 total tons. It would seem that within a total register of approximately 1,000,000 tons the United States could have a navy quite capable of defending the American Pacific coast and the Hawaiian Islands—beyond which distance the United States some years ago renounced pretensions to naval supremacy.

Would not that be a reasonable program for the American Navy?

Holland's View of the League

A MEMORANDUM addressed to the Council and members of the League of Nations on January 17 by the Netherlands Government, regarding the "reform" of the League, may eventually gain more attention than it did at the moment.

The statement recognizes the seriousness of the world situation and admits that "if" a revision of the Covenant, together with changed methods within the League, would insure improvement, then such opportunity should be given. Following the "if" with an explanatory, "Her Majesty's Government has never been of the opinion that that organization as set up in 1919 did not admit of improvement," it still holds that of the many criticisms, very few positive suggestions as to amendments in the League's charter have been forthcoming.

It continues:

> The League of Nations constitutes a method of international collaboration in accordance with certain principles voluntarily accepted by its members. . . . It is no reflection on the League that it should fail to bring about agreement in cases in which the governments abstain from submitting their disputes to it or are not prepared to accept full consequences ensuing from the procedure laid down in the Covenant. There exist, moreover, conflicts of interests of so serious a character that no League of Nations, whatever its organization, would be able to find immediate solutions.

The position of the Netherlands Government grants the possible wisdom of certain powers with specific interests (such as disarmament) engaging in negotiations with one another, "provided, however, that this is done within the framework of the League and that the results are submitted to the competent League organs as a basis for subsequent discussion."

Though the Netherlands Government is not a party to the peace treaties, it maintains that had the Peace Conference not created the League of Nations, there would have been no such parliament of nations today, and such a contingency in the judgment of this Government would be calamitous. It acknowledges that the League has not entirely answered all hopes placed in it, yet "the Geneva institution has been the means of smoothing over difficulties and promoting pacific settlements."

Various authorities have predicted that any drastic modification of the Covenant, even though in accordance with procedure laid down in the last article of the Covenant, would be bitterly fought by the smaller nations. This is an open challenge to the great powers. The concluding sentence, which is not without a gleam of humor, is worthy of the practical nature of Her Majesty's people: "With this object, it would be highly desirable that those who recommend the idea of revision should first submit, in a concrete form, the scheme of reforms that they have in view."

Asleep at the Switch

AS THE legislative mills of Massachusetts grind out the seasonal grist of new laws and amendments to old, one important bill, which might be expected to excite controversy, approaches enactment apparently without arousing any organized opposition. This measure, to legalize pari-mutuel betting on Massachusetts race tracks, has behind it a strong and well-organized group. Those who should be preparing a defense seem to be asleep at the switch.

When its advocates attempted to push a similar bill through last year's Legislature they met concerted opposition. The bill failed of itself, being so drawn that its opponents found it easily vulnerable.

This year presents a far different situation. Those organized to push this legislation have profited by last year's mistakes. They intend to leave no loopholes in this year's measure. Their organization has increased the weight of its artillery. Figures from New Hampshire will be presented, showing the revenue extracted by that State from pari-mutuel betting, with the argument that most of this money came from Massachusetts. Then, too, the so-called "nigger pool" and like games have been publicized, and the argument advanced that legalized betting would end these outlaw ventures.

To all these arguments no answer has yet appeared in the Massachusetts Legislature. A survey of the members fails to locate a single voice that will be raised in objection. And this because no organized opposition has yet made itself vocal.

If those who wish to keep the evils of legalized gambling out of Massachusetts wish to give battle to the backers of the gambling bill it is time they began to form a battle front.

Thirty Years, and Again Reform

"WE HAVE never had a District Attorney since William Travers Jerome held that office." In these words another hard-hitting citizen of New York closed his tribute to William Travers Jerome, former District Attorney of New York County. There is in the wording of that tribute a dramatic pungency that Jerome would have loved. And, it throws into bold relief the conditions that these men attacked on either end of a spread of thirty years.

District Attorney Jerome attacked Tammany and the intrenched forces of crime and corruption at a time when that organization held the city in its grip. He was a soldier who knew not fear. As the "raiding district attorney" he smashed into dives and gambling houses and brought back his prisoners to be prosecuted with his own particular brand of vigor and ability.

But his career, bold as it was, did not accomplish any full downfall of Tammany. He gave the old guard many sleepless nights, but he was striking only at the outposts, the surface manifestations of political corruption. Reform mayors before and after him failed to uproot the system. His was largely an individual campaign. And at least he proved that Tammany, with all it stood for, was not the unconquerable force it was supposed to be. He fought, as he said, to bring that day when "politics will be a career instead of a racket."

Had he led a concerted movement he might have brought that day still closer. Perhaps this was in the thought of Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia as he paid tribute to William Jerome. For Mayor LaGuardia and the Fusion movement are facing the same foe. This time the main army appears broken and its supply trains of patronage cut off. But it still holds such posts as the district attorney's office with which Jerome wrought such havoc. To complete the defeat will take courage, energy and cohesion.

Fortunately Mayor LaGuardia and Judge Samuel Seabury are undertaking to get at the roots of the trouble and make fundamental changes in the form and morale of the city government. It is not enough only to drive the enemy out. The position must be made untenable for him in the future.

So as Mayor LaGuardia salutes a brave soldier, the city salutes with him and looks hopefully toward a tomorrow that may embody more of the civic honesty he fought for.

CWA Drama

RESPLENDENTLY garbed in his new overalls, the usher will call, "Seats in the hayloft without waiting. A better choice of seats in the hayloft. Watch your step, please, in climbing the ladder," while groups of farmers gather about the barn, some arguing as to the possibility of a bumper crop of wheat, others criticizing So-and-So's rendering of Hamlet.

Such a scene is invoked by plans of the æsthetic branch of the CWA. George Junkin, technical director of the drama division, has outlined a voluminous program involving operas, pageants and road shows to be put on by the employees of the CWA, to be furnished with costumes and settings by members of the NRA, and to be attended by people who cannot afford the top hat and evening wrap. The stage has been set with a federal grant of $28,000, with which twelve plays are already being produced. But a much larger sum is needed to service this huge schedule. Will Congress adopt Shakespeare's view that "the play's the thing"?

All kinds of plans have been suggested for the execution of this program. One would give work to about 5000 Harlem Negroes in the presentation of a series of pageants by Negro writers. Another considers the coaching of high school and amateur groups by professional stage hands and technicians. Best of all, however, is the desire to revive the traveling road show.

Drama is generally recognized as a social art that all can appreciate. It tends to bring a certain amount of selfless joy and breadth of imagination which lend a richer tone to daily life. Entertainments by the CWA players, though not strictly classic, will be high grade and will bring a new and refreshing interest to the region of the ranch and wheat field. Like the wandering companies of sixteenth century England who gave their productions in the courtyards of inns, these players will move from one rural locality to another, presenting their opera or drama. One may soon hear the farmer speaking of his neighbor as a "genuine Falstaffian wit" or a "roguish Autolycus."

The Book of the Day

A Scottish Microcosm

By Zoilus

WERE it not that Mr. Gibbon's "Cloud Howe" is part of a trilogy with a universal theme, one might think the village of Segget was its chief character. That, too, in spite of the reality of Chris and Robert Colquohoun and their demanding problems.

This second novel in the series that began with "Sunset Song" is set in Segget, a village in a glen north of Edinburgh, somewhere between Dundee and Aberdeen. With a background of ancient warfare it had come in Victoria's time to be a village of cottage weavers. Then the laird built some jute mills, imported spinners from other parts, and the real Segget folk moved into a New Town where they lived by small trades and despised the rough spinners in the Old Town.

* * *

Segget folk, their gossip, their stubbornness, their obvious faults and hidden virtues, their family and community life, their politics and their religion and their dazed surrender to economic depression, the crude, homely, funny and pitiable happenings among people who have no recreation except talking about one another—all this is the coarse gray warp of the story.

The finer and more brilliant weft is supplied by the family at the Manse; by the Rev. Robert Colquohoun (called "Cahoon"), his wife Chris, and his young stepson Ewan. The earlier history of Chris, her girlhood on the Gurthie farm, her marriage to Ewan Tavendale and her widowhood in the war, was told in "Sunset Song," a story of the Scottish countryside. Now Chris is married again, to Minister Colquohoun. Early in the story Robert seeks a larger and more responsive parish and they move to the village of Segget, where he sets about with flaming words and high action to rouse the people to a better life.

Robert fails. Complex, ordinarily genial, but beset at times by depression as an aftereffect of war suffering, he is not quite sure of his own faith and for that reason labors the more violently for that of his people. To the realistic Chris he is a dreamer, beloved, but guided by a cloud. His black moods increase, the sympathy between husband and wife fails, and Robert's "cloud" turns finally to hallucinations of heavenly visitation.

* * *

Through all this and through the dramatic last moments of her husband's life, Chris maintains her independence and common sense. For her and for her son Ewan there are to be no clouds, but actualities. Young Ewan is evidently to be the central figure of the third volume of the trilogy.

This book has individuality. No other writer has used the Scottish speech exactly as Mr. Gibbon does, telling the entire story in Scottish words and idiom and rhythm, but without the queer spelling. It is a thinking book, written by a man who is seeking better things for Scotland and for the world, but not through Utopian dreams.

Cloud Howe, by Lewis Grassic Gibbon. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

The Second Wilhelm and the Third Reich

By J. E. WILLIAMS

AFTER months of silence on the question of the monarchy, the National Socialists have spoken clearly. The time is not opportune. The decision is postponed until the Third Reich is properly consolidated on National Socialist lines. "With due respect to the value of the monarchy and all honor to the great emperors and kings of our German history," Chancellor Hitler declared in the Reichstag on January 30, "the question of the ultimate 'state form' of the German Reich is today not a matter for discussion." In fact he defined his own position as that of a man commissioned by the nation to put through those reforms which will some day enable the definite decision as to the final constitution of the Reich to be made.

A statement made by a local branch of the Hohenzollern League, that "the ultimate aim of our leader, Adolf Hitler, is the restoration of the monarchy," drew from Herr Grohé, regional leader for Cologne, the statement that Hitler had never declared he desired the restoration of the monarchy, but rather that he had stated that "the question of monarchy or republic was not to be discussed."

* * *

Herr Walter Darré, Minister of Agriculture, also wrote in the Landpost a very antimonarchist article in which he declared that the German peasantry had been betrayed by their emperors, first by the Hohenstaufens and then by the Hohenzollerns.

In addition, Gen. Herman Goering, Minister President of Prussia, recently requested the Reichminster of the Interior to close all monarchist associations, since they were, in his opinion, working against the National Socialists and, therefore, against the state.

Despite these outspoken antimonarchical sentiments and actions, many monarchists still are hopeful of restoration in the not-distant future. "How do you explain this?" I asked a convinced monarchist lately.

"The explanation is simple," he replied. "We believe that when you strip away the externals, you will find that the fundamental ideas of government held by the National Socialists are identical with our own. . . . The Kaiser's experience with the Reichstag both before and during the last war convinced him of its futility, and, as you know, he was a strong supporter of Stein's idea of a 'Staendestaat,' corporate state. An article which the Kaiser contributed to an American magazine, in 1928, shows that his ideas of leadership are not very different from those of Chancellor Hitler. Or, perhaps better still, both are 'Urdeutsch'—original German!"

"Leadership in the German sense," he continued, "the Kaiser conceived as the organic growth of the individual, the unfolding of a personality. The leader, in consequence, is not chosen by the masses. In fact, the government of a 'masculine' state—the term which the Kaiser used to distinguish the German from the French or 'feminine' form—is composed of individuals, who are responsible to the whole community, to the whole state, not to one class or caste. Does not such an idea, when fully developed, correspond very largely with what is being advocated in Germany today?"

The old ideals of 1789, of nineteenth-century liberalism, have gone, the new ideals of authority, order and justice—those of the Prussian kings—are honored once more.

"Don't you see that under such conditions the German Kaiser—not as an individual but as an institution—is beginning to appear to the present generation in a new light? We, monarchists, stand not for a person but for an institution."

An attempt to get him to elucidate the way in which the economic and social ideas of the National Socialists and of the monarchists could be brought into conformity, in view of the fact that the present-day movement depends so much upon the lower classes and peasants whose thoughts turn to possibilities of the breaking up of the large estates, which again would seriously affect the status of the nobility upon which the monarchy depended, produced no satisfactory result. "We know that as long as Hindenburg is President, the issue will not be actual. Nor do we expect a return of Wilhelm II. But we do look forward to the return of the monarchy," he confidently concluded.

* * *

Meanwhile, the ex-Kaiser is living quietly at Doorn in Holland. Although he is reputed to be far and away the richest German today, his fortune not having been confiscated on his abdication, he is apparently not a German citizen. In the former Defense of the Republic Act, there was a paragraph which expressly forbade his reëntering Germany. This was eliminated by the Stresemann Government, and so he was free to come here. But another Reich law made it essential that any German citizen, resident abroad for ten successive years, had to apply to the authorities for permission to retain his citizenship. Inquiries lead to the conclusion that the ex-Kaiser has never made such an application. The richest German is therefore outlawed from his own country!

To Take Profit Out of Bloodshed

Excerpts From an Address Before the Conference of the National Peace Council, by Professor Noel Baker, M. A., International Authority on Disarmament and the League of Nations

IN ALL this long story of the activities of armament firms there are two things that revolt any decent-minded man: (1) that profit should be made from bloodshed, and (2) that profits, or the hope of profits, should have any influence on the policy which governments pursue in respect of war and preparation for war. Every decent-minded man, therefore, is agreed that the system of private profit for bloodshed must be ended. How is it to be done?

It can be done (1) by control, (2) by abolition of private manufacture altogether. Both methods have been put forward in the Disarmament Conference by the French Government. The French originally proposed total abolition and made, what I thought, a very gallant fight to secure that end. When it became plain that they could not overcome the opposition of other governments, . . . they put forward alternative proposals for inclusion in the Disarmament Convention of a chapter providing for a stringent system of control—the Drug Convention to be taken as a model. I am sure that the opinion in favor of the control of private manufacture is hardly less strong in the case of armaments than in the case of drugs. I am not quite convinced, for my part, that the smuggling of arms is impossible. Therefore, I am in favor of total abolition.

The making of a Disarmament Convention revolutionizes the question of private manufacture in another way. Up to the present time, the argument has been used that the supreme interest of the nation is to have as many private armament factories as possible in order that, at a moment of crisis, the production of armaments can be maximized with the least possible delay. Under a Disarmament Convention that position is reversed. This country [Great Britain] intends never to violate its international obligations. Since that is true, we are not going to increase the amount of armament allowed to us by the Convention. Therefore it is our overwhelming interest that other countries should not be able rapidly to increase their armaments at a moment of crisis.

For all these reasons I think it important that we should have abolition and not merely control.

But when we reach this point we are told that the difficulties are insuperable. How are you going to take over private firms, compensate shareholders, and so on? And when you have nationalized the armament industry, it is said, the only result will be that your national factories will have a far higher cost of production than the private firms and that you will add greatly to your armaments bill. *To all this I reply that the nationalization of the arms industry is the easiest of all industrial changes to carry through, for the reason that it has been nationalized in part for a century or more.* I am convinced that in these national factories which now exist it would be easy to produce the greater part, or even all, of the armament you require under a Disarmament Convention. Of course, you might have to increase their capacity—that would depend on the terms of the Disarmament Treaty. But even if we needed to make some extensions, broadly speaking, the arsenals we possess would be able to deal with the demands.

If we are to get abolition, we shall have a tremendous fight. Israel Zangwill said long ago: "The War god is a man of trade." The vested interests are very powerful. Let us try to make our fellow countrymen see what is involved in continuing this manufacture of arms for private profit for private citizens. If we do that I am sure that the overwhelming body of opinion will be with us in a demand for abolition.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Uncle Sam's Men Abroad

NOT only have Uncle Sam's representatives in foreign lands been subjected to pay cuts, but additional hardships have been imposed on them through depreciation of the American dollar.

One minister reports that he and his secretaries are living together, to reduce housekeeping expenses; further, he has had to take his children out of school. Another diplomatic representative, after meeting his fixed obligations, had $15 a month for incidental expenses; he had to send his wife home. . . .

President Roosevelt endeavored to help the workers abroad by shipping gold for payment of their salary checks. The House of Representatives inserted a $7,000,000 appropriation in a bill before it, but it is found that special legislation will be needed. A bill authorizing funds for relief is being prepared. . . .

The point is that while diplomatic and service representatives of the nation may not properly be regarded as individually exempt from the general effects of the depression, extreme economies to which they may be driven cause Uncle Sam himself to "lose face" before the world.—*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.*

How Repeal Looks Now

IT IS interesting to hear ardent friends of repeal talking about it, now that they have its results under inspection.

Recently an alderman expressed opposition to earmarking local liquor license revenue for school purposes because, he intimated, now that liquor sale had been made lawful, more policemen would be needed. He may be right at that.

The other day a business man remarked that he had told his wife not to drive her automobile alone after dark. "Now that the saloon is back, you can't tell what may happen," he added. He admitted he had voted for repeal. Another business man, commenting on the high speeds of the new models in automobiles, said, "The return of legal liquor makes such speeds dangerous."

Ira L. Reeves, who crusaded enthusiastically for repeal, is quoted as saying that many of the "new-style saloons" in Chicago "are as vile and rotten as were the lowest-type saloons in the old days."

Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, told newspaper men that the bootleg ring "still has the country by the throat."

Prohibition was indicted for increasing the police burden, making life dangerous on the highway, promoting the bootleg business. Repeal was to change all that for the better. Of course, it is early yet, but the repealists have a job on their hands.

And repeal was to save the nation's youth by opening the way for sound temperance education. So far, the most conspicuous evidence of educational effort resulting from repeal may be found in the glittering window displays of every type of whisky—nineteen of them on Madison Street between the river and State Street—and the appearance in every book store and news stand of instructive literature on the art of mixing drinks.—*S. J. Duncan-Clark*, in *Chicago Daily News.*

Youthful Maturity

A HIGH SCHOOL midyear graduating class was given some good advice by the speaker. He told them "the achievement of maturity and the development of personality" were the main purposes of life. It may have been a new idea to some of them that maturity is an achievement, not merely a matter of growing up by growing older.

Maturity has been achieved by anyone, the speaker pointed out, who has "acquired" a proper respect for time and responsibility, a sense of proportion between work and play; a determination to face life's situations fairly and squarely; faith in the future; an optimistic rather than skeptical, fearful attitude, and a recognition of the inestimable value of one's own personal integrity.

It is quite possible that when the speaker himself was graduating from high school he and his contemporaries were much farther from such maturity than are high school pupils today. One of the things surprised observers have noted lately in young people is their sense of responsibility and their eagerness to face life's situations as squarely as their elders will let them.—*Kenosha* (Wis.) *Evening News.*

Pledge Against War

AN INTERESTING venture is . . . the founding of a labor church at Cardiff. It is called Labor Church, and its pioneers are well-known Labor leaders, like Mr. A. J. Williams of the National Union of Railwaymen; but it is stated not to be affiliated to the Labor movement. . . .

One of its five "Articles of Belief" . . . makes it a condition of membership in the event of war not to take up arms, make or distribute material for it, and only as a last resort to defend ourselves when invaded.—*Christian World* (London, Eng.).